

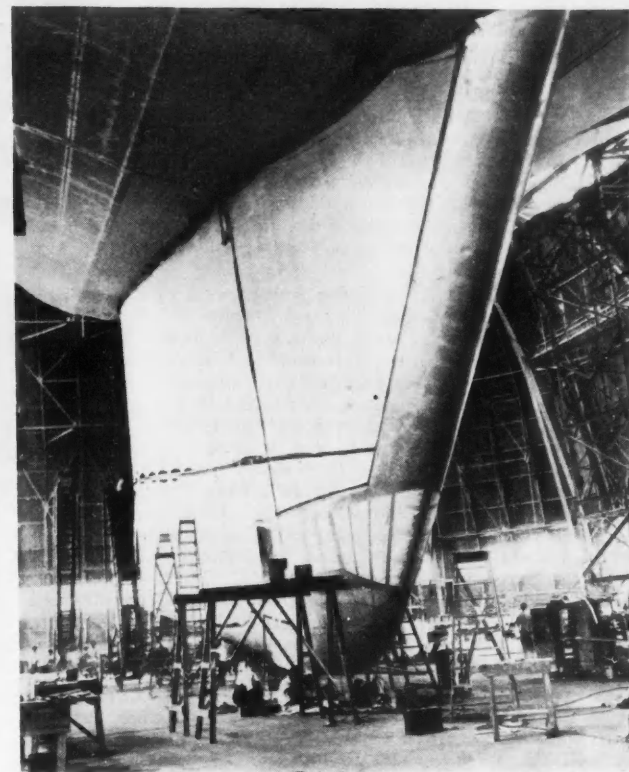
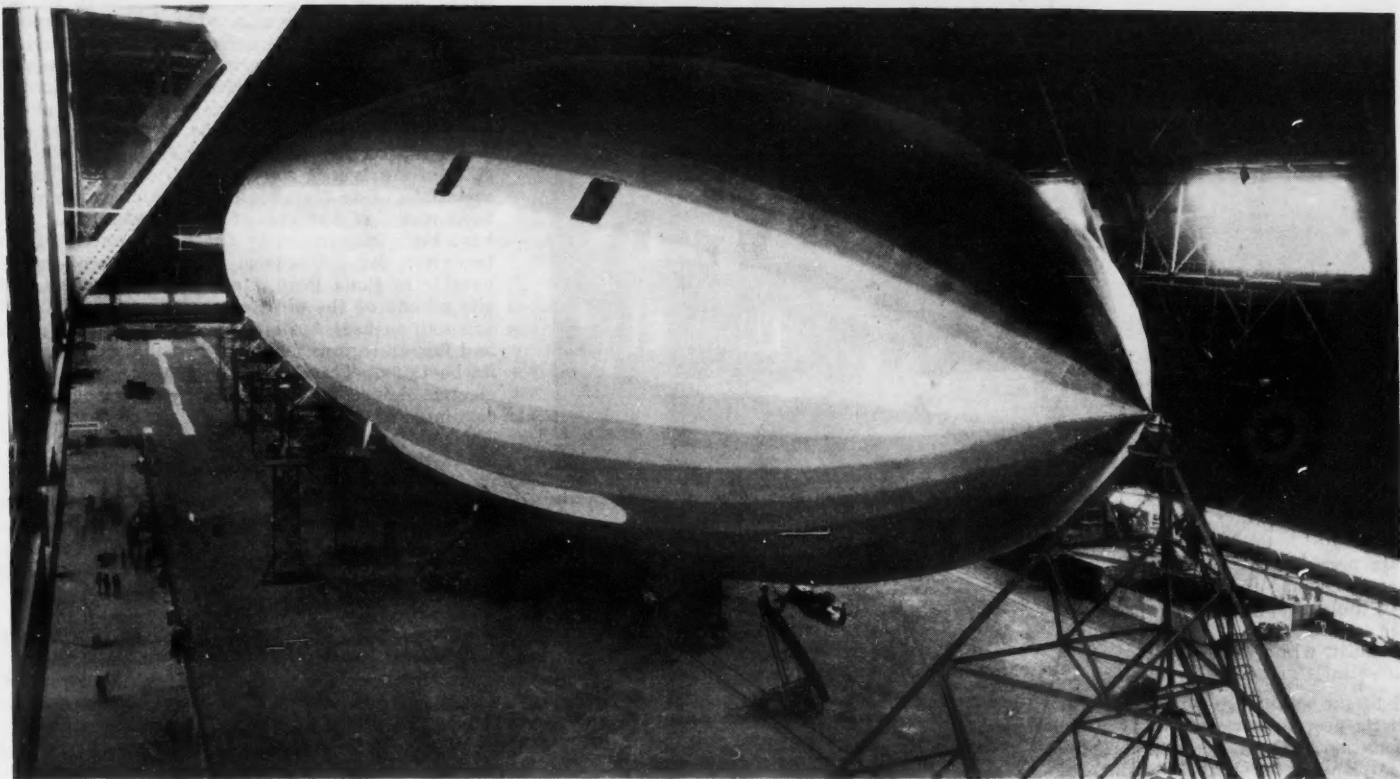
FACTS BEHIND THE FINANCIAL CRISIS IN GREAT BRITAIN

—Page 25

Post-War Vienna—Page 2

President Fox of Western—Page 3

Page 6—The Bayreuth Festival



WORLD'S LARGEST AIRSHIP

Left, The U.S.S. Akron on its mobile mast in the Goodyear-Zeppelin dock at Akron, Ohio. This portable contrivance, electrically operated, will be used in taking the giant ship in and out of the dock. The "Akron" was christened Aug. 8, by Mrs. Herbert Hoover. Right, One of the huge vertical stabilizing fins of the U.S.S. Akron as it was put in place. This photo was made inside the hangar of the Goodyear-Zeppelin dock at Akron, Ohio.

CRITICISM of Ramsay MacDonald and Philip Snowden by their former friends and followers boils down to two premises. One, emanating from the bull-headed trade unionist elements, holds that all these statesmen needed to do to avert an impending financial disaster was to keep on taxing the "rich", who would have raised the impost somehow. The other comes from socialists, communists, syndicalists and other varieties of economic revolutionists who think that Ramsay MacDonald missed a glorious opportunity to destroy the capitalistic system. Among the former, a goodly number are perhaps merely sore because the "bosses" have in some degree been restored to political power. One of the difficulties under which Ramsay MacDonald labored during both the first and second Labor regimes was the lack of political intelligence among many of his subordinates. From their point of view politics is merely class warfare, and they have strongly held to the principle of taxation without representation. The "rich" were to pay enormous taxes, to be expended on the poor, but were to be denied any voice in how these taxes were to be collected and how distributed. Even now, with a national government established, discussions of the situation chiefly emphasize the cut in the "dole", with small attention to the fact that by far the largest sacrifices in connection with the drastic measures undertaken to sustain the world value of the pound sterling, will be made by persons of means and persons at work.

Ramsay MacDonald's Critics

The celebration of the political groups who think that the rich should sow and the poor should reap is, however, largely unconscious. By the other group, composed of those intellectually convinced that the capitalistic system should be immediately destroyed, the conduct of Messrs. MacDonald and Snowden is regarded as treason,—a deliberate failure to grasp a great opportunity to launch an economic revolution. That is the feeling back of Bernard Shaw's senile sneer about "Viscount MacDonald of Lissiemouth". Their view is that if the value of the pound sterling could be reduced to the vanishing point, so much the better for their aims. It is possible that these fanatics are more dangerous than the other group which still thinks in terms of money.

Such suggestions as have been made by the Labor party as to alternatives that Mr. MacDonald could have adopted are puerile. The analogy as to killing the goose which laid the golden eggs is so stale that we hesitate to use it; but their proposals mean just that and nothing more. Tax the "rich", by which is apparently meant everybody with an income of more than £300, until they are taxed out of existence or out of Britain. And then what? It recalls the happy-go-lucky insouciance with which most strikes are started. It is impossible to believe that the British workers at large are not more intelligent than most of the politicians who claim to speak for them; that they will not realize shortly that a dole of a pound sterling actually worth twenty shillings is better than a dole of a pound, two shillings in debased currency.

Another question which critics of Messrs. MacDonald and Snowden could not answer if they tried, is how Britain would feed her people or maintain her industries were the value of the pound sterling permitted to drop out of sight. Britain is compelled to import vast quantities of food supplies and raw ma-

terials which must be paid for at the scale of world money values. If the day had been permitted to arrive when the pound sterling could only purchase half the quantity that it can to-day, a catastrophe immeasurably greater than the reduction in the dole would have arisen.

ADMIRAL of the Fleet, Earl Jellicoe of Scapa learned something about himself that would be important if true. It was that his old nickname in the Navy had been "Hell Fire Jack". He had never heard this epithet applied to him before, and he does not seem to have been duly grateful, for in repudiating this friendly title he said it was "just newspaper stuff". We were rather afraid that it was so soon as it commenced to appear in the daily press. If the term were ever applied to any British Admiral we fancy that it was to Lord Fisher whose Christian name was also John, and who was credited with a habit of ejaculating "Hell Fire and Damnation!" on sundry occasions when annoyed, as he often was. We seem to have noted the epithet at a time when Lord Fisher was raising Ned with the Asquith Government about the conduct of the great war. That Lord Jellicoe should have been elected residuary legatee of the phrase "Hell Fire Jack" is an indication of how anxious newspaper men are to show the famous admiral that they regard him as a good fellow. On this continent the bestowal of a nickname is a guarantee that a celebrity has been granted a place among contemporary immortals.

Lord Jellicoe Makes a Discovery

ALL announcements in connection with the formation of the three-party national government in Great Britain, presage a general election within the next few months or possibly the next few weeks. That being so, what are to be the issues? Surely they will not be confined to the mere question of whether the dole is to be increased, and criticism of economics the new administration has been called into being to effect. If having cut her cloth to suit her purse Britain is to go on in the same old way, that, according to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, endangered her solvency, the arrangements now in incubation will be little better than a makeshift. It is true that unemployment is a condition common to most countries at the present time. It would no doubt exist in France if a vast standing army did not absorb vast numbers of able bodied young men. But unemployment was increasing in Britain during years when most of the other greater powers were prosperous, and found work for everyone. A generation has been growing up in England which according to observers has been increasingly indifferent as to whether it worked or not.

The Coming British Election

All the free trade argument in the world will not convince anybody with a sense of the realities, that it was intelligent policy to allow goods made by foreign workers to be dumped at low cost in Britain, while her own workers were idle under Government subvention. In Canada we find newspaper critics of a destructive

tendency, pointing out that the Canadian tariff has failed to banish unemployment; but none of them stop to ask how much more unemployment there would be if that tariff did not exist and the United States was free to dump its surplus in Canada. In Great Britain the government has been proceeding on the theory that so long as commodities were cheap it did not matter whether consumers were earning the money to buy them or not.

All that the national government may do to re-establish the pound sterling and stabilize credit, will lack permanent value unless within a year Britain embarks on some definite programme for the restoration of her own suffering industries. We believe that such a restoration will come through an extension of imperial commercial relations, rather than through the European understandings which the late Labor regime wasted so much energy trying to consummate.

Inquest on Quebec Elections

MR. CAMILLEN HOUE, defeated Conservative leader in Quebec, having declared himself politically dead it is natural to hold an inquest. Candor compels the admission that by most of the politically well-informed in other provinces, his defeat was not unexpected. Though newspaper dispatches seemed to indicate that the Taschereau government was in danger, assurances of a political turnover when carefully examined seemed to come exclusively from Mr. Houde himself. He talked so much like a wild man in the last week of his campaign that most well-wishers of this country came to the conclusion that he would not do.

In both French and English speaking Canada electors are apt to fix a dead-line for political rough-housers. Their field is ward politics, and they flourish only amid the storms of the municipal arena. When their ambitions soar higher, oblivion comes sooner or later. Those familiar with Quebec's political history, are well aware that in both parties the higher political honors have come only to men of personal refinement and intellectual distinction, whether it be a Cartier, a Chapleau, a Laurier, or a Jetté. In these qualities Mr. Taschereau is rich.

Mr. Taschereau is something of a paradox. Though to-day perhaps the only powerful Liberal leader in Canada, he is more typical of the old-fashioned Tory (circa 1890) than any other man in Canadian public life. He has never pulled very well with Federal Liberals since the death of Laurier, and the only eminent Canadian public man outside his own province whom he has seemed to hold in personal regard, has been Hon. Howard Ferguson. His attitude toward Federal leaders like Mr. Meighen and Mr. Bennett expressed in intimations that the rights of French Canadians were not safe in their hands passed the bounds of fair play. No wonder Mr. Bennett, though his affection for Mr. Houde seems to have been very much dissembled, felt constrained to send the latter his best wishes.

Despite Conservative indifference toward Mr. Houde, the latter seems to have thrown a greater scare into the Taschereau administration than his

talents warranted. The action of instructing provincial police to arrest scores of Conservative workers in Montreal on the morning of election day is the kind of thing that used to happen in Balkan elections. The marvel is that Mr. Taschereau was able to get away with it and incur no criticism from the public. A government which tried such strong arm methods in any other province would not soon hear the end of it. Nevertheless, most of us would rather see the suave though ruthless Taschereau in power than the shallow and bromidic Mr. Houde.

The Quebec victory is valuable to the country inasmuch as it contributes toward the survival of his party. That historic organization, has, as Mr. King says, been in the Valley of Humiliation, but it would be a great misfortune if it were allowed to melt away to a mere shadow as has the Liberal party in England. Should it fade out its place will assuredly be taken by an opposition composed of restless and destructive elements which if it obtained headway might retard the progress of Canada for a generation.

"ROUND-TABLE" conference held at Newmarket on August 22 indicates the early revival of a third party movement in Ontario led by several individuals who are satisfied that they could run the affairs of this country much better than those who are at present entrusted with power through the accident of favor and the constitutional processes whereby this country is governed.

Third Party Movement Launched

Such movements spring up automatically in times of depression but are apt to wither and die when times become better. The conference was initiated through an invitation published in the columns of a rural weekly the "Newmarket Era" published by Mr. E. H. Clark; and a good many marked copies must have been sent out. Though the bulk of the attendance was of North York Liberals there was a considerable showing of advisers from afar. The meeting was but the preliminary of a province wide conference to be held in October and the committee to supervise arrangements is composed of Mr. Clark, W. C. Good, ex-M.P.P., of Paris, Ontario and Arthur Hawkes of Toronto. Mr. Good was one of those active in promoting the U.F.O. upheaval immediately after the great war, and Mr. Hawkes has been an industrious apostle of third party movements for many years.

Resolutions adopted seemed like a concerted attempt to convince "the Common people" that those holding public office in Canada are engaged in a nation wide conspiracy against them. One of the verbal gems was this:

This must be bitter reading for those in office who improvement can be wrought in our public life, so long as no admission of the present all-round disgrace is made by existing parties."

This must be bitter reading for those in office who have for weeks and months been straining every nerve and working early and late to devise means to remedy conditions imposed on Canada by a world crisis for which her public men are in no way to blame. If the only reward public men should receive for their sincere and untiring efforts to better conditions are such carpings as those of the Newmarket malcontents, public life in Canada would be a sorry thing indeed.

VIENNA UNDER POST-WAR CONDITIONS

Capital of Dismembered Austrian Empire Has Lost Its Old-Time Gaiety—Reformed Housing Conditions for the Poor the Chief Triumph of Socialist Methods in Europe

By JOHN NELSON

(Editor's Note—Rev. John Nelson, of the International Relations Department of the Sun Life Insurance Company, Montreal, has just returned from a tour of Central Europe, where he obtained much information on present conditions there.)

THERE was recently held at Vienna a gathering of Rotarians attended by representatives from over sixty countries of the world. Of over four thousand present, about one hundred were from Canada and, owing to exceptional circumstances, citizens of the Dominions had an opportunity, rarely available, to see for themselves actual conditions in mid-Europe.

The event was exceptional. Of the twenty-two conventions held by Rotary since its organization only two have hitherto been held elsewhere than on the American continent where the movement originated. One was in Edinburgh in the first year of the war; the other in Ostend immediately following it. Never before had it been held in an erstwhile enemy country. The gesture, therefore, was watched with interest by many not connected with the organization, and a good deal of inquiry has followed in London, and other cities as well as on this continent regarding the result of what was, after all, a rather bold experiment.

It may be said at once that the results were of the happiest character. The old dual Empire presents the anomaly of a nation which was immediately responsible for a war in which it was really never the foe of its most powerful antagonists. Although stunned and bewildered by the fate which has befallen them, the people of Austria and Hungary are curiously free from animus and ill-will to those who speak the English tongue. And they met the overtures of goodwill brought them by folk from the other side of the English Channel and the Atlantic with a frank friendship which was very disarming. Their resentments against the Czechs, the Roumanians, and the Serbs is much deeper seated. They feel particularly bitter against the first named, whom they accuse of playing with both sides to their constant advantage, and profiting unduly in consequence by the final adjustments of the Peace Treaties.

Not only have they been deprived of large physical resources—they have had to share their beloved Danube with their foes. The Danube is a noble stream, though one will peer long into its turbid depths to find any traces of that "blue" Danube which has given its name to one of Strauss' most haunting melodies. On the road from Vienna to Buda Pest the highway passes through a tiny strip of Czechoslovakia, that part of the town of Komaron, on the northern bank, having been transferred to the nation in question to give it access to the fine transport facilities which the Danube affords. Thence the Czech line again swings away from the river to the north.

The Empires of Austria and Hungary present a depressing picture of the results of war. Their present condition is probably worse than that of most of the European states, with the exception of Germany and the Balkan countries. The great dual Empire has been dismembered. Austria is reduced to a fraction of its former proportions and, like Hungary, has lost thousands of her people and territory which contained her best timber and mineral wealth. Vienna itself comprises about a third of the population of all Austria. The present condition of the latter is not entirely due to the war, for it was a ramshackle Empire before it became involved in the world struggle, but its people attribute their present state to that event, though they are not irreconcilable, as many Germans are. On the boat on which I crossed from New York, most of the stewards were German. One of these, waiting on one of our passengers, a Czech who had been an Austrian officer in the war, suddenly found himself addressed in his native tongue. The passenger explained that German was his native tongue, and that he had fought on the German side in the War, whereupon the steward, glancing furtively to right and left, exclaimed, "We'll get them yet!" Liberty Square



MODEL WORKINGMEN'S APARTMENTS in Vienna owned and leased at a nominal rental by the Socialist city council of that city.

in Buda Pest has a perpetual reminder at its four corners of the territory and the men which that country has lost to the four points of the compass. In the centre of the square an Hungarian flag droops perpetually at half-mast, while carved in stone is a quotation from Mussolini, "Treaties are not eternal".

Having regard to the sufferings which the war has entailed upon its people, however, the general attitude of the population to the Allies is remarkably friendly. The Austrians insist that they did not really want war; that they had no animosities to satisfy and, hence, have no resentments to appease. Certainly the conduct of the Viennese amply bore out that contention. Perhaps a lively expectation of the financial harvest which always follows a gathering of this kind may have influenced them. If so, they were well repaid, for it is estimated that in one week over \$2,000,000 from other lands found its way into the coffers of their traders. But it would be unfair to suggest that this was a primary reason for their attitude. There was a natural and gracious hospitality in their welcome that could spring from no mercenary motives. It was the largest gathering that Vienna has seen since the war, and that city set about marking it in appropriate fashion. The great concert house was appropriately decorated. The presiding officer of Rotary sat in the throne chair of Franz Josef; his directors used the great scarlet plush chairs of the Archdukes, and other costly antiques from the old palaces of the Hapsburgs were dedicated to the most democratic of uses. The president of the Republic, and his Chancellor, and the eloquent burgomaster Seitz, of Vienna, occupied the Royal Box on the first day, and descended one by one to the platform to voice their welcome in no perfunctory way. The ambassadorial corps filled the box reserved for their use, its front draped in some of the costly embroideries of Marie Therese. The great organ spoke in the rich notes of Beethoven and from a lofty alcove a band of trumpeters from the state opera, in the rich trappings of their office, sounded a fanfare to mark the opening of the sessions. Later both Hofburg and Schonbraun, the ancient palaces of the monarchy, were thrown open for receptions, dances, etcetera, and at one of these the entire Ministry attended in a body and received.

Five of the principal officials of Rotary were decorated with Austrian Orders of high rank.

ONE is struck in travelling about both Austria and Hungary with the primitive methods by which husbandry is still carried on. There are two classes of farmers; the estate farmers, who have holdings of several thousand acres, cultivated by the peasantry, and the strip farmers who till long, narrow fields which are constantly decreasing in area, as sons require land and share it with their parents. The crops were being harvested when we were there, and one soon became accustomed to the sight of a platoon of peasants, men and women, moving with their sickles in orderly alignment across the face of a field. Both here and in Italy the donkey and ox are still the principal motive power, and every straw is carefully gathered from the fields. The sickle and the scythe are still the prime instruments of husbandry. Indeed, the grass in the city square in front of my hotel was cut while I was there with a scythe. An official in the department of agriculture in Vienna was understood to say that the landed gentry were not permitted to use modern machinery but were required by the government to employ the primitive methods mentioned, in order to furnish employment to the peasants. From other sources I gathered a different impression. But the fact is that the hands of men and women are employed for tasks which, in western lands, have long since been superseded by machinery. In fact, all over Europe one is reminded of the observation of a brilliant Frenchman, on a recent visit to America, who said that what impressed him was the fact that in Europe they are careful of their raw resources and are careless of humans while in America they conserve their humans and are prodigal of their natural resources. Throughout rural Italy, one became familiar with the yokes of white oxen, of Macaulay's "Lays".

One thing is certain. The gaiety has gone from the middle states of Europe. All the laughter has left its boulevards and cafes. Both in Buda Pest and in Vienna the folk are clean, and neatly but most inexpensively, dressed. A Canadian woman would feel that she indeed had "nothing to wear" if compelled to appear in the frocks which have to do duty for their best in these cities. A visit to some of the haunts of the semi-smart sets in both these cities soon established that fact. Mid-stream in the Danube, in the Hungarian capital, the city fathers have reclaimed Margherita Island, and have provided it with beaches and casinos on a generous scale, for the amusement of the public. In one of the most pretentious of these casinos, at three in the morning, a large crowd were still dancing (they continue till five) in a subdued and almost mirthless manner which would be inconceivable in similar circumstances on this side, especially if wines and liquors were as cheap and as accessible as they are in the countries mentioned. In the same connection the frocks worn were of the simplest and most inexpensive kind. Travelling in the trains one sees a smart army officer evidently of high rank make his luncheon from the frugal contents of a paper bag and, in the cafes, the contents of a cheap bottle of wine are given a double life by liberal adulteration with water.

In both these lands the motor car is as yet the toy of the rich or the somewhat time-worn and dilapidated vehicle of the taxi driver. Vienna, with its two millions of people, has fewer motor cars than a small provincial city in Ontario. The bicycle is still very much in evidence and use. But as a result the people of these countries have not, like us, lost the use of their legs. A Sunday in Buda Pest permitted observation of how the people of that city and the Viennese and their fraus and children employ their holiday. It usually starts with a short ride on the street cars to the outskirts and then a hike into the country and the woods. The knapsack slung across the shoulders carries all the food and other impedimenta associated with even such a short journey and, often with a stout stick in hand, the father plods forth followed by his brood. The Viennese woods, which clothes a nearby mountain side, is a perpetual lure for families on holiday, where Cobentze, a fine old mansion, converted into a cafe and situated on the mountain, affords a fine outlook

over city and river. The cult of fresh air and sunshine has taken firm possession of all these people. Both at the baths and in the parks they divest themselves of every bit of superfluous clothing and bask in the genial sun until they are burned a brick red.

Politically these countries are having their difficulties. A Viennese gentleman explained it to me by saying that under the old regime the people had little training in popular government and that now they are somewhat amateurish in practising it. Even during our short stay in Vienna there were two cabinet crises, though no one seemed able to explain what issue, if any, was at stake. There are two great parties in Austria—the Christian socialists and the social democrats. The former, despite its name, is conservative in character; the latter is distinctly socialistic. In perhaps no country are socialistic principles being carried out so drastically or given such definite expression in government as in the cities of Vienna and Buda Pest. For these two cities are run by the socialist democrats while the state of Austria is under the rule of the Christian socialists. Isle Margherita, to which reference has been made, is but one of many enterprises which have been inaugurated by the city councils of these two cities for the general benefit. One of the most notable in Buda Pest is a great bath house on the site of one of the old Roman baths (part of which are still in use) built when it was a Roman camp and Roman legions drilled in its squares and manned its bastions. This bath has a unique feature in an electric device whereby the bottom of the bath is oscillated to create a surf in which the bathers revel. The public baths of Vienna are among the very finest in the world. I visited one colossal place, glass roofed, but with the roof in sections, permitting it to be opened in fine or sunny weather, where they handled 110,000 bathers a month and as many as 11,000 in one day. The roof was given over to sun rooms and gardens, and there were even special bathing sections for invalids.

OF COURSE, the chief triumph of socialism the world over is to be found in the systems of homes for workers, which have been created by the socialist government of the city of Vienna. I was anxious to see these, and spent the better part of one day with two English friends in carefully inspecting them. A very intelligent woman, who had learned English in social welfare work in England, and who is one of the officials of the Housing Commission, personally conducted us through these dwellings. There are many of them and they take various forms. In some instances they are great apartment houses, enclosing ample court yards where flowers bloom and the children play on the lawns. In others they are more modest and have gardens attached, which are a source of both pleasure and food for the tenants. No one can fail to be struck with the comfort and modernity of these dwellings and with the great part they have played in improving the lot of the toilers. Where the argument starts is the method by which the scheme is financed. I visited one of these homes and inspected it carefully. It consisted of five rooms, three of which were bedrooms and the other two living and cooking rooms. They were compact and modern and clean. At the rear of the house the family had a garden plot planted in fruit trees, small fruits, vegetables, etcetera, about thirty feet wide by three hundred feet deep. The woman told me that her husband cycled to his work and, as the Viennese take two hours for lunch, was able to come home for that meal. Previously, they had lived, as most of the Viennese workers did, in one room. Her own outlook on life was certainly brighter and ambition seemed to have been created in the man, for he had begun attendance at a night school.

Now as to cost. This woman paid the equivalent of Five Dollars a month for these rooms. That was about the maximum, I found, for such accommodation. Those who used one room were paying as low as five Austrian shillings or about seventy cents a month.

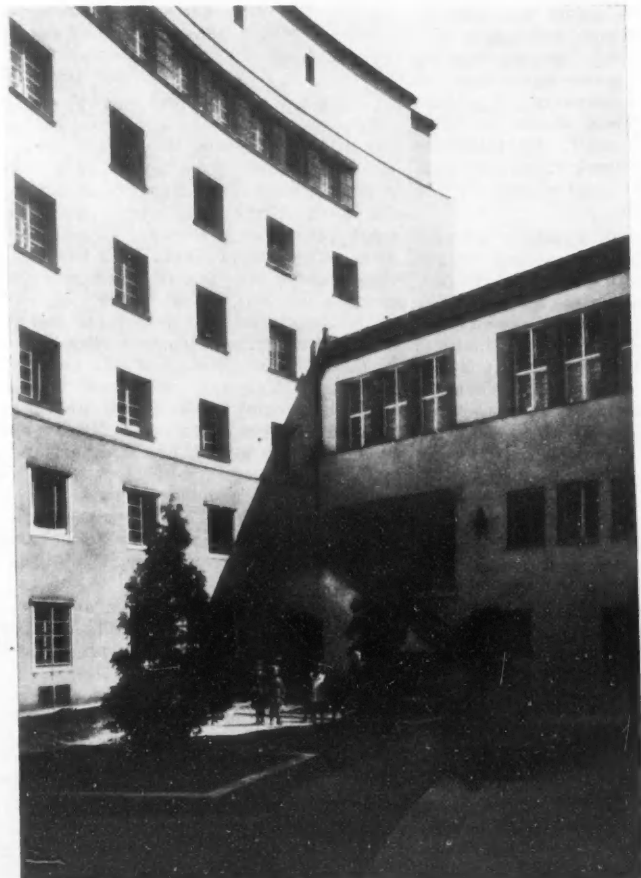
In most of these settlements there are high class central laundries, with the most up-to-date equipment, which the tenants use without charge, twice a week for a specified time. There are central baths which they can use on Fridays and Saturdays (the Viennese are just beginning to outgrow the Saturday night ritual regarding baths) for a small charge. We visited a number of kindergartens where the children are looked after and taught under competent nurses and teachers, without charge, while the mothers are at work. It should be said in passing that the mid-European woman has an advantage over her Canadian sister, who had to fight for equality with her male. The Austrian woman has always enjoyed that equality, especially the privilege of working, for she shares the most arduous of tasks with her man. There are now one hundred of these kindergartens throughout Vienna.

The city council started their buildings for housing purposes in 1923 and they already have fifty thousand families living in these modern homes.

The methods by which they have carried out this work open serious argument. The building fund is provided by appropriating about sixty per cent. from the ordinary rates, the remaining forty per cent. being derived from a special tax on rentals. Every landlord in the city must pay a sum ranging from one Austrian shilling (about fourteen cents a month) to four thousand shillings a month, according to his income, into this special fund. This has, of course, worked havoc with the investor. Most landlords are bankrupt. They cannot compete with the new type of dwelling, for the council aims only to recoup itself for maintenance from its rentals, and makes no provision, as does the London City Council, for a sinking fund or interest on the investment. Moreover, the landlord is hedged about with all kinds of restrictions as to raising rents, evicting tenants, etcetera. This, with the great depreciation in the currency, has reduced most of them to a pitiable condition of near-starvation.

Yet it is interesting to find that, even some of

(Continued on Next Page)



Another view of the model apartments for workers in Vienna.

Sherwood Fox

A Sketch of the President of Western University

BY NATHANIEL A. BENSON

FEW famous men in Canada have more successfully avoided publicity than the kindly and genial Sherwood Fox, President of the University of Western Ontario. Like most university dignitaries, the head of London's fast-growing cultural fount can boast of a well-trained alphabet that follows his name, but far more astonishing is the indisputable fact that he has in no way ever permitted the inroads of a lifetime of yearning to detract an iota from the warmth of his own nature. This head of a great formative seat of learning is primarily a most likeable human being, and after that, a true academician and scholar in the real sense of that much-abused word. The president of Western was born in June, 1878, at Throopsville, N.Y. His parents were originally Torontonians, and at the time of the prexy's arrival his father was serving one of numerous charges as a Baptist minister in the United States.

Dr. Fox received all of his education in Toronto, at Wellesley School, Harbord Collegiate and McMaster University. At the latter he "majored" in Honor Classics under Prof. "Pete" Campbell. He received his bachelor's degree in 1899 and his master's in 1906. The first year after graduation he spent in Europe chiefly in Geneva, where he first developed that uncanny aptitude for French which today makes him one of Ontario's strongest cultural links with Quebec. He speaks French like a savant from the Sorbonne, and as a lecturer who can inspire even students with a positive passion for the French tongue, he is reputed to be second only to the renowned Saint-Elme de Champ.

In his early days Dr. Fox, then merely Mr., followed Greeley's advice and went west to take up his first academic post at Brandon, where he proved to be a most efficient if youthful classicist, and in 1906 he married the person whose kindness is so well suited to his own, then Miss Julia McKinnon, of Brandon, who had come west from Bruce where her folk had repeated their Psalms in Gaelic long before the call of the West had been first heard round Tobermory. Fox remained in Brandon for three more years after his marriage, and perhaps fearing that indefinite devotion to a little round of teaching might land him only in a rut, he sought escape with honor, which came in 1909 in the form of an appointment as University Fellow in Classical Archaeology at Johns Hopkins. His thesis submitted for his doctorate there will always be one of the most brilliant pieces of scholarship ever done by a Canadian. The work of Sherwood Fox when he sought his Ph.D. was a particularly difficult one, the deciphering and edition of the *tabellae defixionum*, or curse tablets in the Johns Hopkins archaeological collection. This involved the collection and assembling of a host of tiny fragments, and the reading of the obscure texts inscribed thereon. German scholars are supposed to be the most tireless and methodical in captivity, but this particular task of circumventing the renowned and bewildering curse tablets proved so difficult that Dr. Christian Huelsen, most eminent of German archaeologists and head of the German School at Rome, gave up the job and termed it impossible. And our local savant, Sherwood Fox, once of Harbord and McMaster, succeeded in putting each mystic tablet in its proper place. Thus he became Doctor Fox and in 1911 was appointed associate professor of Greek at Princeton. In 1916 he wrote his one-volume contribution, "The Mythology of Greece and Rome" which appeared in the set "The Mythologies of the World." Fox's study of the curse tablets had led him into the field of comparative religion and had equipped him famously for his work on mythology which was reviewed with wide critical acclaim.

WHILE Canada's eminent authority was reaching new heights in the mythological world, the University of Western Ontario had in 1917 reached the point where, according to a faculty member, "it had to go on or go bust." Both organization and scholarship needed attention. On Dean Neville's suggestion, the gubernatorial Board decided to add a high-powered classicist to the roster, and Dr. W. Sherwood Fox of Princeton, a reclaimed Canadian, was induced to accept the position of head of the classical department, although it meant slightly less to him financially than did his American post. In 1919 when further changes were made, Dr. Fox was made Dean of the Faculty of Arts. Until this time Western had gone



PRESIDENT SHERWOOD FOX

on very well with an executive committee of management, but in 1927 when an endowment fund was started, London's seat of learning turned orthodox and decided that a president should be appointed. Fox's eight years as dean had so well demonstrated his sterling qualities of scholarship, administrative ability and forceful activity plus personal kindness, that the Western powers decided to create him President—and unless he leaves the post, it is not at all likely that the post will ever leave him during his academic career.

For sheer power of alphabetical academic honors, Western's president bows to none. He is M.A. (McMaster), Ph.D. (Johns Hopkins), D. Litt (McMaster, 1923), LL.D. (Queen's, 1929), a member of the American Philological Association, of the Archaeological Institute of America, of the Classical Association of the Atlantic States, and of the British Classical Association. He was also elected Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada in 1922 and is a Phi Beta Kappa. These should surely be enough talents for one man, but Fox is the very antithesis of the accepted idea of the degree-burdened academicus. With his scholarship he combines a close acquaintance with business which has no doubt given his educational administration a business touch, and made him practical and pertinent in meeting every situation. Perhaps these latter talents so rare in a classical scholar were developed by his boyhood intimacy with his maternal grandfather, the late Wm. Davies, founder of and for many years president of the Wm. Davies Company. During the most formative years of a boy's life, from 11 to 15, the President of Western University lived with his grandfather. This business association begun with the late Mr. Davies has been maintained with the Doctor's younger brother, Mr. E. Carey Fox, present head of the Davies Company.

One of Dr. Fox's outstanding cultural ideals is his dream of the time when all Canadians will be, despite differences of origin, customs and language, a united people. This particular ideal has perhaps motivated his persistent cultivation of Quebec and the Quebecois for the past 30 years. Perhaps this notable ideal had its genesis in abstractions or in an ardent student friendship with Mr. Jacob Nicol, former Treasurer of the Province of Quebec, a contemporary at McMaster. Wherever the passion arose, Dr. Fox's linguistic powers have made him one with the Canadians of French origin and he does everything possible to strengthen the bond between the provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

AS AN educator, his administration is guided by two outstanding purposes: because he feels confident in their worthwhileness, individually and collectively, he aims to inspire in the students a sense of their own duties and responsibilities. Being in his early days a considerable producer of prose and verse of real merit as Dean McLay and Chancellor Whidden of McMaster could testify, Dr. Fox is always endeavoring to discover and encourage any talent in the student body at Western. Another laudable feature

of his administrative policy is the fact that he believes in the true reasonableness of unexpressed student government, and in allowing students to do, not only a little writing, but even a little thinking of their own—which may be the real reason why Western has never suffered from one of the absurd annual rumpuses that shake Varsity. In his relationship to the public which Western serves through its students and in even more tangible ways, Dr. Fox always tries to make the University explain and justify itself and its policies. He does his utmost to live up to and make Western live up to her motto of *Veritas et Utilitas*, Truth and Service.

His particular executive ability was never better shown than in the success which attended his campaign to erect the fine memorial cairn to the memory of the poet, Archibald Lampman. As chairman of the committee, Dr. Fox brought the idea to a triumphant achievement. His address given that day before the cairn showed rare sympathy and power. Of Lampman he said: "Measured by his own humility he would be found to be the least amongst us which is the very hall-mark of true greatness. . . It is enough for Lampman's fellow-Canadians to know that in honoring his name they have but done their simple duty, and in so doing have added lustre to their country's name."

Aside from his main purpose of strengthening and ennobling the national consciousness and guiding the destiny of Western, the learned doctor has many other interests. He will risk rheumatism at any time to go fishing in inland waters, he is something of a very capable amateur botanist and philatelist. He has an ability rare in an Anglo-Saxon raised in North America for varied languages and he speaks six with the fluency of a mid-European.

Perhaps the most memorable characteristic of Dr. Fox's personality is its warm humanity. He is dignified and yet knows how to be almost a personal friend of every member of the student body. He is nothing of the aloof and grandiose figurehead or the fossilized scholar. He is primarily a man of great learning whose knowledge has gone as greatly to the opening of his own heart as to the development of the intellects of others.

VIENNA UNDER POST-WAR CONDITIONS

(Continued from Page 2)

the elite who have been reduced to abject poverty through the operation of this socialist experiment, are by no means critical of it. While suffering from its incidence, they speak in a sympathetic way of the manner in which they believe it will ultimately improve the condition of the average man. By the very irony of events, one of the newest and finest of these housing areas abuts on the walls of the Emperors' famous palace of Schonbraun, perhaps in its day, and even yet, one of the finest palaces of the world. Here Marie Therese held sway, the great closely trimmed hedges, the fountains and statues and the gorgeous thousand rooms of the palace still attesting her taste. Schonbraun was a rival of Versailles. Here Napoleon lived, after Austerlitz, and his queen Marie Louise, and here the young King of Rome, the vain hope of his father, was cradled. Here millions were spent for the whims of emperors, with money taken from the people. And now millions are being wrung from the lesser aristocrats to provide comforts for the workers. There is irony in it, but a certain grim justice as well. We attended a great garden party one afternoon at Schonbraun. The gardens were full of smartly dressed people. Aeroplanes dropped flowers from the clouds among the spectators. But from the upper rooms of that old regal home, the poorest of the poor—some, indeed, indigents,—of Vienna leaned from the rooms they now occupy at the expense of the state, and enjoyed a rare view of the scene below. The actors in the state theatres, and other state employees live, I am told, rent free, in these ancient rooms, once the property of emperors and the rendezvous of the elite.

I have mentioned the uncritical attitude of even those who have seemed to suffer under this system to the plan now being carried out. Those who are associated with it are fervent propagandists. I asked the young woman who conducted us what the commission did with those who fell behind in their rent. She replied that they employed various means to compel them to pay. When I pressed her for something more definite as to what happened, for instance, when the tenant would not or could not pay. She replied, with a smile, "Well, you know we built these houses for the people—not for money." One fancies that even the nominal rental which is being charged does not always find its way into the commission coffers.

They are most anxious to impress the visitor with the justice and success of the scheme. When we parted with our guide and were thanking her, she replied, simply, "I do hope you are now converted to socialism".

One can better understand the general attitude to the new departure when the deplorable conditions in Vienna prior to the war are taken into account. The wage earners were said to be the worst housed in all Europe. Thirty thousand families lived in small one-room apartments each usually with one window looking into a narrow court. It is little wonder that the new conditions spell near-Heaven to these people.

Germany wanted a place in the sun, but doesn't like the blisters.—*Toledo Blade*.

Yes, a dollar will buy more than it did five years ago, but dollars were common then.—*Detroit Free Press*.

No woman is truly modern unless she has a vanity case, a cigarette case, and a divorce case.—*Arizona Producer*.

There is an overproduction of silver, despite the quantities required to silver-line all those clouds.—*Arkansas Gazette*.

We often wonder whatever made us think things were worth what we paid for them in 1929.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman*.

When the disarmament conference finishes with swords it might turn its attention to plowshares.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot*.



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MONARCH-KNIT SPORTWEAR

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Eight years before this elderly manufacturer died he made his will. When it was opened and read, several penciled notes were discovered—changes he had planned but never actually made. His intentions failed because they were not a valid part of his will.

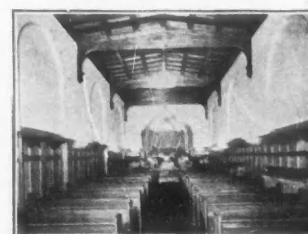
A man's will is, in a very real sense, "a failure" unless it expresses his latest wishes.

Have you read over your own will lately? Does it need revision? By all means bring it up to date with the help of your lawyer.

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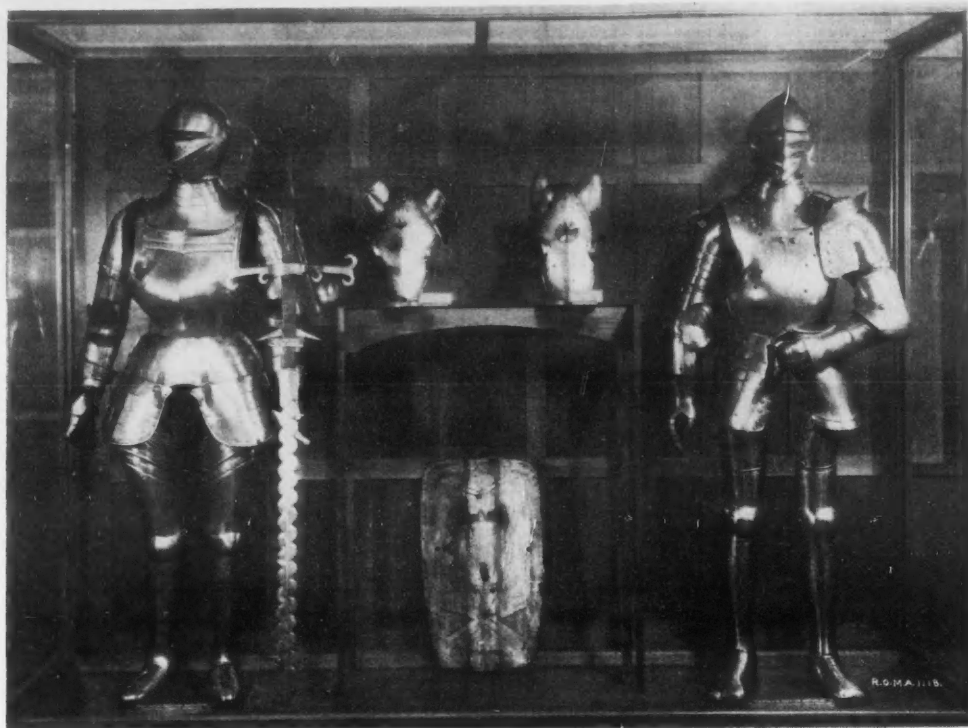
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HYland 4938



AIR GIANT OVER NEW YORK

The DO-X at the Battery, white and clear-cut against its background of massive buildings. This largest heavier-than-air liner in the world completed on August 28th a four-continent flight begun more than a year ago. Capt. Fritz W. Hammer is in command of the great flying boat and Clarence Schildhauer is co-pilot; the latter is an American. The DO-X flew over the city, circled the Statue of Liberty and landed at the Battery.



16TH CENTURY SUITS OF ARMOR

Left, German suit, about 1540, total weight 44 lbs. The two-handed sword is German 16th Century. Centre, two horse "chanfrons", French late 16th Century and Italian 16th Century. Right, Parise, German early 15th Century.

—Photo courtesy Royal Ontario Museum.

The Human Side of Armor

Late War Saw a Small Survival in the "Tin Hat"— Armored Australian Bandit Who Defied Pursuit

By W. J. BANKS

"SAUL armed David with his armor, and he put a helmet of brass upon his head; also he armed him with a coat of mail."

And in 1918 the Poilu, the Doughboy, Tommy Atkins, and Heinie across the way, were still tenaciously clinging to their tin hats. Even the breastplate was not unknown in the Great War, and the bullet-proof vest is regaining a vogue due to the activities of the racketeer. Is armory a dead subject? Certainly not. How could it be, when for so many centuries it was so vital in the worldly affairs of men, and is even of practical use to-day. Ask the rugby player, or the goalkeeper of your favorite hockey team.

Quite apart from enjoying the esteem of the connoisseur, armor fairly bristles with human interest. And even the connoisseur has been known to have his uses in a practical world. The French soldier's steel helmet, said to be the best in the world for purposes of modern warfare, was designed by Edouard Detaille, a painter of old-time military scenes, and nationally an expert in the intricacies of medieval armor. Ned Kelly, a notorious Australian bandit of a generation or so ago, found a home-town artisan who knew something about metal suits to be a great help. He made a 97-pound outfit which defied the ammunition of enraged pursuers for a long time. But Ned, like Achilles, had his weak spot. His efficient headpiece and body armor repelled bullets like a duck sheds water, but in the interest of speedy locomotion his legs were left comparatively unprotected, and a fusillade craftily directed at the lower extremities finally laid him low.

Cynical persons have been known to display their ignorance by sneering at old-time armor, with the remark that they could fix up as good an outfit themselves with an old set of furnace pipes. But they are wrong as usual. The armor was one of the most skilled artisans of his time. A good suit of armor is a masterpiece of beauty as well as utility, worthy to be classed with the products of all the fine arts of the period. It often represented years of work by a master craftsman. In the Metropolitan Museum there is a shirt of mail which contains no less than a quarter of a million hand made and tempered rings, each separately riveted. Provided the maker could produce 250 rings a day—a goodly number—this would mean that at least three years would be required to make the shirt.

Only a minute and intelligent examination of various suits of armor can give any real indication of the cleverness of design and consummate workmanship involved. Really, modern science could scarcely devise any more efficient protection from

the weapons used in those days, leaving at the same time a maximum freedom of movement. The articulated joints are marvellously well done and even the most simple parts are fashioned with the greatest care. At an American hobby club, not long ago, a connoisseur of armor rather exhausted the patience of one of his friends, a steel magnate, with his constant superlatives. The latter opined that one of the skilled workmen in his shops could put the old-time armorers to shame. A wager was the natural outcome, and the steel worker was given a bar of tempered steel from which to fashion a likeness of what is apparently one of the simplest features of the wardrobe of ye knight, namely, the comb of the helmet. The result was of a crudeness which would most certainly have earned the most stupid armorers' apprentice of a few centuries ago the best beating of his life.

The armor of classical times largely disappeared with the fall of the Roman Empire, and later armorers evolved their art with comparative independence. But by the 17th century, after generations of experiments, they had returned to the principles of the Romans, which goes to show once again that the latter knew what they were doing, when military matters were concerned. At first, in the Middle Ages, European armor was composed of leather or quilted fabrics, while the wealthy had chain armor imported from the East. The metal helmet was soon perfected, with a glancing surface, and the Normans adopted a headpiece to which a nose-guard was attached, and which is the great-grandfather of the modern rugby player's equipment. In the 13th century came a set-back when for some reason or another the conical helmet was discarded for a barrel-shaped arrangement whose flat top—and the skull underneath it—would crush like an egg from the gentle love-tap administered by a 50-lb. battle-ax or two-handed sword. This was so obviously unsatisfactory that the glancing surface was soon permanently restored to general favor.

By degrees small portions of tin plate were added to the leather suits—knees, breasts, shins, arms being protected, until by 1400 the fashionable knight was encased in the full "cap-a-pie" suit of metal with articulated joints. In the 16th century a new helmet, the "armet", definitely appears. This was fitted with the hinged visor which could be opened or shut. It was this piece of headgear which gave rise to the modern military salute. The knight, when he wished to converse or reveal his identity, would raise his visor with the back of his gauntleted hand. The movement became so natural on meeting someone that it finally was adopted as the signal of respectful greeting. So, if you are important enough in the neighborhood to draw a nonchalant salute from the policeman on the corner, you can reflect that it all started in the time of the knights of old.

How the armored warriors ever came through a summer campaign without dying of heat and suffocation is one of the unsolvable mysteries of history. Imagine a Crusader battling against the Infidel under the scorching sun of the Holy Land, dressed in a suit of plate armor weighing anything up to a hundred and twenty pounds, and almost entirely lacking in ventilation. The wearer of chain mail was scarcely better off, for though it was more pliable and open than the plate, much heavier padded garments were worn underneath it. In fact the medieval warrior was usually quite adequately clothed for a polar expedition before he donned his armor at all. A chain shirt of lighter weight was often worn under plate armor, in order to protect the armpits, forebody and other parts which were inadequately covered by the plate.

There were, indeed, many recorded instances of knights being overcome, and even suffocated in their armor, the headpiece often being very difficult to remove in the haste of an emergency. A modern collector went to an artists' ball in Paris, dressed in one of his prized cap-a-pie suits, and collapsed with the heat. It is safe to say that some wag, before the seriousness of the situation was realized, perpetrated the ancient wheeze of calling for a can-opener. But the gravity of the predicament soon became apparent when no one among the immediate company

could open the headpiece, and it was indeed fortunate that a painter sufficiently acquainted with the intricacies of armor to solve the combination was located before the breath of life had entirely departed from the enclosed body.

If the medieval trooper was forced to sustain a well-nigh staggering load, his steed was no less fortunate. Not only was he obliged to carry his master, usually a substantial man to begin with, to say nothing of the latter's armor and weapons, which were no mere playthings, but in addition his weary legs were called upon to support a goodly weight of hardware for his own protection. Since a knight was quite helpless in battle if unhorsed, his opponents would have made short work of an unprotected mount, and anything up to a hundred pounds of horse armor was usually employed. His head, neck and body were encased in armor, which unfortunately often left his vital parts too vulnerable. The chanfron, or headpiece, was sometimes equipped with a spike, or horn, in front, in imitation of the intrepid unicorn.

The Renaissance brought debasement in the interests of fashion. Taking his cue from the civilian tailor, who was going to ridiculous extremes of fashion, the armorer constructed gaudy outfits which were more notable for decorative value than for practical utility. Rich embossing destroyed the glancing surface, and armor, once an example of magnificent craftsmanship, noted above all for its fine simplicity, became useless jewellery. For example, the solleret, or steel shoe took on such a ridiculously long pointed toe that it was utterly impossible to walk a step with the toe on, and it had to be added with a turning pin after mounting. Of course the palmy days of the mounted knight were

already over; the Feudal age was passing, fire-arms were revolutionizing warfare, and the time was approaching when a full suit of armor was of but little use except for full dress occasions.

Of all the craftwork of past times armor has disappeared to the greatest extent, and the reason is easily explained. The steel and iron from which arms and armor were made was of such fine quality that it could be used again in making tools and ornamental metal work, with the result that in periods of peace much of it was converted. Quite literally, swords became ploughshares, and many other things besides. It is thought that the huge metal gates of the Botanical Gardens in Munich were made from 15th century Gothic armor, a single suit of which now sells for as high as \$50,000.

The chief value of these round-the-world flights seems to be to familiarize the American people with Siberian geography.—*Louisville Courier-Journal*.

Never yet have we heard a satisfactory description of heaven, nothing to compare with a resort folder.—*Toledo Blade*.

A newspaper wants to know how to reduce the number of reckless motorists. Why not establish more railroad crossings?—*Life*.

Europe is a good deal like the fellow who can't pay his grocery bill because of the upkeep of his car.—*American Lumberman (Chicago)*.

We don't understand Germany. Our impression has been that any country is happy where there is plenty of beer.—*Dallas News*.



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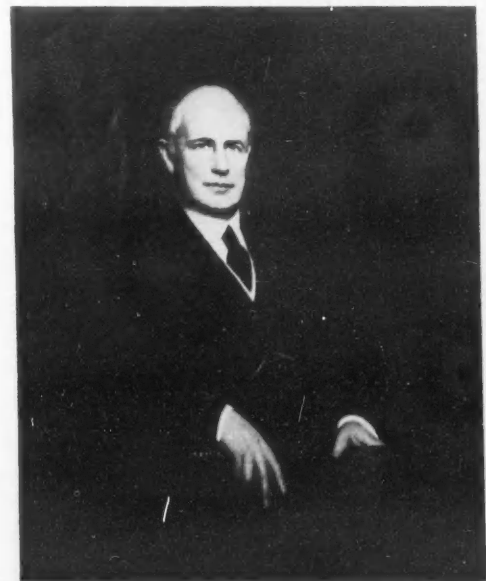
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THE PASSING SHOW

By HAL FRANK

AND so Great Britain has a National Government. It came about rather suddenly. There had been crises before. Indeed, it was a dull week in the life of the Labor Government that did not produce its crisis. And this last one for a while looked like the others. We personally did not become concerned, going about our daily lack of business with never a thought that anything was toward. But when we picked up the newspaper one morning and read: "Premier MacDonald Cuts Short Week-end to Hurry Back to Downing Street", we knew the worst. It was a crisis of the first magnitude. Nothing less than that would drag a British statesman away from his week-end holiday in the country.

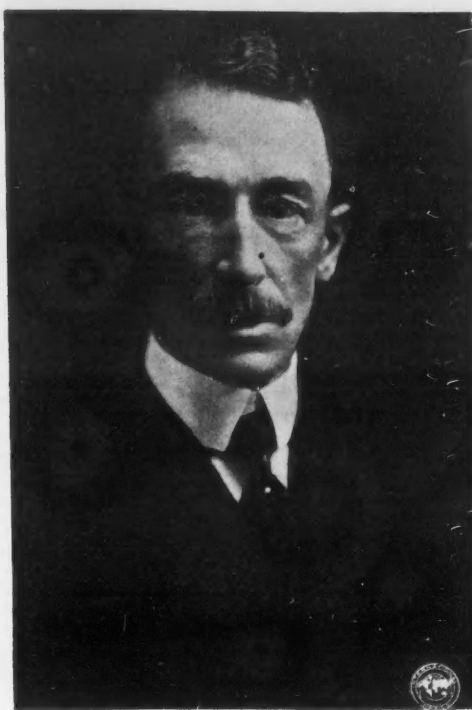
THERE is nothing quite so triumphant as vindicated virtue, even if it is only comparative. Here we find Chicago positively cackling over the current crime wave in New York, for it brings to light the fact that New York's record is worse than that of Chicago's. Why had we been led to believe that the contrary was true? Chicago newspapers eagerly provide the answer. They point to their custom of printing local crime news on the front page and to the more discreet habit that New York papers have of burying such accounts under small headings in the back pages. The public, which judges the importance of news by the size of the heading type, naturally supposed that Chicago was more criminal than New York. None regrets this injustice to the Windy City more than ourself. What is now revealed as a lack of hypocrisy and a frank facing of its own shortcomings, we had mistaken for pride.

THE people of the United States are interested in the rumor that Calvin Coolidge may be back in the running for President next year. It is not unnatural that such a rumor should get about. Coolidge was in office during the prosperity years (how long



SNOWED UNDER is Mayor Camille Houde of Montreal, who was doubly defeated in the two ridings he attempted and whose Conservative party could do no better than hold the same number of seats as before—11.

ago it seems!) and it is the ordinary course of things that some of the glamor of that period should attach itself to him. Mr. Hoover, on the other hand, is unpleasantly associated with the depression. It would not take much persuasion to convince the romantic reasoning of the electorate that a change back to Mr. Coolidge would bring happy days again. It would be a pretty safe gamble at that. Mr. Coolidge would be in office until 1937, and sure y conditions will be improved by then! And if the argument is true that whatever the original cause of the depression, its continuance is largely due to the mental state of the



FIRMLY ENTRENCHED is Premier L. A. Taschereau of Quebec, whose Liberal party swept back to power with an increased majority in the elections of August 24.

people, the election of Cal might prove just the tonic required to revive the public spirit.

Yes, the more we think of it, the more plausible it sounds. Vote for Coolidge and the Margins Will Take Care of Themselves!

THE Depression is productive of characteristic phenomena. Soothsayers, astrologists, palm and tea-cup readers are the people of the hour. Their pronouncements on personal and public futures are hearkened to with solemnity and an imposing credulity. The professional ones are accumulating bank-rolls, the thought of which gives us an acute attack of nostalgia. The amateurs are the lions of any party.

Co-incident with this is the glorification of yesterday. The songs most in demand on the radio are "memory songs", not only of recent years but of before the war ("Daisy, Daisy, Give Me Your Answer, Do..."). There is a revulsion from realism in fiction and biography. Old news-reels have been revived on the screen and costume dramas are in the offing. The clothes of the ladies, always a gauge of the times, are Edwardian and Victorian in line. And the halved derbies of Empress Eugenie are the ultimate symbol of our desperate attempt to escape the realities of to-day. The present is an unwanted child.

An Indiana baby has been born without thumbs. Well there's one good thing; he can't grow up and be a hitch-hiker.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman*.

This country has other troubles, but we don't have to lie in bed dreading the time when a moratorium alarm clock will go off.—*Arkansas Gazette*.

The report that China wants to fight Japan probably has been greatly exaggerated, considering that China can't whip even itself.—*Dallas News*.

"That's he!" shouted the inhabitants of Churchill, Manitoba, as the Lindbergh airplane came into view. It is to be feared that in the aviator's own country the shout would have been, "That's him!"—*New York Evening Post*.

"You've got to hand it to Mr. Gandhi. He is one male who dresses sensibly in hot weather."—*Duluth News-Tribune*.

About all that is now visible of the peace dove released twelve years ago at Versailles is the bill.—*Norfolk Virginian-Pilot*.

The perpetual motion hasn't been discovered, the next thing to it is war in China.—*Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal*.

And a former husband would like to know if one may include alimony payments under the heading of war-debts moratorium.—*Judge*.

With wheat as it is, dough just about fails as a synonym for money.—*Arkansas Gazette*.



PREPARED FOR A SECOND FLOOD

William Greenwood, of Olympia, Wash., who believes that there will be a flood on the Pacific Coast because of the "wickedness" of Seattle, San Francisco, Los Angeles and Olympia, has built himself this ark, 65 feet long, 15 feet wide and 18 feet high, so he will be able to enjoy "safety" when the inundation occurs.



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The Bayreuth Festival

BY CAESAR FINN

WAGNER wrote to Liszt in 1852 "Large towns and their publics have ceased to exist for me now. I can only imagine my audience as an assembly of my friends, come together to make acquaintance with my works, if possible in some beautiful and secluded place, far from all the town civilization, with its smoke and odour of trade".

This concept of the ideal setting for his work which holds so strong in every creator stems not impos- sibly from the original Author's like need. That that first effort has been ever since so variously assayed attests the continued need of a workable Eden. Richard Wagner's park may not out do the original, but any slight confusion into which Garden one has wan- dered, is highly permissible.

Here in this Bayreuth, which happily translated is "Wrung from the wilderness" is such a haven as an ordinary mortal has no slightest right to be expecting from even a most kind providence. In a world mostly given over to gouging out the right eye of one's neighbor in payment for the loss of one's own left, this little town, in itself and its fresh loveliness, apart from any other beauty, brings such goodness to the heart and such peace altogether that one is thankful, very quietly.

Wagner's dream was finally made actual when the corner stone was laid for the "Festspiel- haus" in 1872. This building, Doric in feeling, seats about 1,400. It is an amphitheater very very simply carried out, a few boxes set in the wall at the back are the only break in the swing of the ascending line of seats. The orchestra is submerged so that nothing obtrudes between ourselves and the singers. The backstage is enormous, permitting the most effective use of modern stage devices. (The only original sets are ones used in Parsifal, all others though traditional are en- tirely modern, that is, modern in the sense of Gordon Craig's "Macbeth" for instance, not, of course as in "Wozzeck" et al.) They have all been adopted by Sigfried Wagner from his father's originals.

There are two stages, one be- hind the other, one being set

while the other is being used. The costumes are traditional and ex- cellently executed. Some slight deviation from the original sketches is apparent in the wom- en's costumes. The general dragon, horse and apparition bus- iness is most successfully carried out, and the depth of the stage allows a fine use of the middle distance. The dancing is suffi- ciently good, and the acting suffi- ciently wooden-Indian to be passed over grimly. There were several splendid exceptions which heightened the semaphore effect of the surrounding company. But this is a well slain dragon; let the dead bury their dead.

The Festspielhaus is set on a hill just outside the town proper in a park so fair that there is no break in the mood set by the per- formance during the intermission. These pauses are often of an hour's duration and the fact that the impression of another world is not lost during them is one other mark of Wagner's hand. Performances start at four o'clock in the afternoon and close at ten or ten thirty. They are of course "uncut" and the acts last about an hour and a half.

THE production was originally to have been only of the "Ring" but various editions have been made and now the series starts with Tristan, followed by the Ring, with one day's intermis- sion between each opera, then Tannhauser the whole ending with Parsifal. The next festival will include Lohengrin. The series is repeated as a whole until the end of the season.

This year there are three con- ductors, Toscanini, Furtwangler and Elmendorf. The singers are recruited mostly from Germany and are the finest talents. Some sense of the idealism which pre- vails here may be gathered from the fact that the services of both conductors and singers are given entirely gratuitously.

No curtain calls are ever given, yet sometimes the entire audience will stand and applaud for as long as five minutes in appreciation, no one of course, neither conductor nor singers appearing on the stage. Twice during the series the curtain was drawn back to re- veal the final tableau, but that was all.

The singing chorus is particu- larly fine and excellently handled. The orchestra is composed of 129 pieces. Preparations are started two months before the beginning of the season and by the time the conductors arrive the finest co- ordination has been effected. The singers sign themselves up for this time of preparation as it is considered the highest honour to be able to share in this gigantic undertaking. One cannot too ap- preciate recognize the extra- ordinary idealism which per- meates the whole great contribu- tion to the art of music and the mastership of Wagner in particu- lar.

The housing of the visitors or "guests" as they are called is charmingly handled. Beside some excellent small hotels (quite in- expensive) the homes of most of the townsfolk are opened to those who come here, a room or whole floor is turned over to them at an astonishingly modest sum, with breakfast always included, and the spirit of the householders is so cordial, so gracious that one is not likely to forget, quite ever, the goodness of this folk.

Everywhere one hears the greeting "Gruss Gott" which they have adopted from the peasants, and one sees in the faces and in the eyes that they are truly wish- ing the "Grace of God" to be upon one; it makes one glad, deeply.

THE program of the day is gen- erally unhurried. After break- fast one usually wanders around the town or takes a carriage, out



COURTNEY WHITE as Count Dracula in "Dracula", which opens the season at the Royal Alexandra Theatre, To- ronto, Sept. 7.

into the surrounding country. If you stay in the village you can poke in and out of ancient build- ings with their old world glam- our; the palaces of the Margraves (this was the "Little Versailles") or centuries old cathedrals (such stained glass!) or perhaps if you are lucky, go up into the gardens and house of Richard Wagner, "Wahnfried" and sit in the morn- ing sunshine among his flowers and remember how he must have sat on the very same stone bench —and see yellow butterflies over scarlet dahlias, and the blue flow- ers and the wistaria.

If you go into the house (of cream-colored marble, Doric and very simple) you will see his books and his pictures, and the piano at which he is generally supposed to have composed "Tristan". As a matter of fact, that particular piano is in Sig- fried's house, a little house just beside Wahnfried and on the piano Richard has written, just above the keyboard at the left "Tristan" and on the right "Isolde".

Toscanini (who is now living in Sigfried's house) said one evening of this very old piano; "Let us not play upon this one; it is dead too". But the whole spirit of this Wagner is very much alive here. There is no sorrowfulness, no sentimentality; everywhere you see his ideas and the beauty which he poured into them more active than ever before, because now there are workers for this ideal more numerous than he could have dreamed of, 129 men for in- stance, and an orchestral timbre which he must have hoped for. The little piano may be dead but its music has been planted deep and the tree is growing tall.

After the morning one goes back perhaps to think, or to write or maybe to have a gay lunch with some friends at a small cafe out under the trees. You may eat enormously and drink great drinks of golden beer and it might cost you what a club sandwich would at home probably less.

Now to your lodging to dress, for you want to have much time. (Time is at home here, at any rate he certainly never hurries). Then to stroll up through the Allee of trees to the Festspielhaus. There you will meet many people, beau- tifully dressed and very distingue, standing in groups or strolling through the surrounding park. Here you chat and compare im- pressions perhaps, until the "first call" is heard. There are three, at five minute intervals, announc- ing the commencement of the Opera. A brass choir makes the announcement from a high bal- cony, playing a leit motif of the forthcoming work.

You take your place, the doors are closed against late comers (of whom we heard none) and for six hours you take part in the high deeds of an earlier world.

After the work you may have a late supper at the large restau- rant in the park. In the corner will be the Queen Wilhelmina of Holland with a party, in another Ferdinand of Bulgaria, over there the Kaiser's young son, and half of the French Academy scattered

(Continued on Page 10)



Where the Festival is held, the Bayreuth Festspielhaus.

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Lawn Tennis

English Ladies Here — Helen Wills Still Supreme

By R. L. CONDY

AN IMPRESSIVE season in Canadian lawn tennis is coming to a fitting close with two international events of unusual interest.

As this is written the English ladies, members of the 1931 British Wightman Cup team, are on their way to Canada. When it is read they will probably be in Toronto, for on Friday of this week — perhaps yesterday, perhaps tomorrow — they play on the courts of the Toronto Lawn Tennis Club. And so Toronto tennis players have the unique opportunity of seeing the finest lady exponents of doubles tennis in the world in action. In addition to this there will be the thrill of watching a Canadian girl matching strokes with one who is famous the world over, for Olive Wade of Toronto, No. 1 ranking Canadian lady player, has abundantly proved that she is able to render a good account of herself in any company — even against the world-renowned Betty Nuthall.

The other event is even more important, though it takes place on foreign territory. Three of the four 1931 Canadian Davis Cup team — Dr. Jack Wright and Marcel Rainville of Montreal and Walter Martin of Regina and Toronto University, are taking part in the 50th Golden Jubilee national tournament for the singles lawn tennis championship of the United States.

It was with a thrill of pride that we scanned a few minutes ago the seeded list of visiting competitors and saw there in honorable positions the names of Dr. Jack Wright and Marcel Rainville. F. J. Perry and G. P. Hughes of England have the first two places; Christian Boususs and Jacques Brugnon of France are 3rd and 4th; Wright and Rainville 5th and 6th.

This 50th national singles championship tournament promises to be the outstanding tennis event of the decade and possibly of the generation. Henri Cochet of France, who must be conceded the leading player in the world today, H. W. Austin, the greatest exponent of the game in England since the day of the Doherty brothers, are two absentees; while the mighty Bill Tilden who certainly cannot be placed lower than second to Cochet until someone proves it to the lanky Philadelphian, is not eligible. But in spite of their absence and perhaps because of it to a certain extent, the situation is extremely interesting.

Frank Shields and Sidney Wood won the American zone for the States and then swept through to the finals of the All-England tournament at Wimbledon. Then they lost out to the Englishmen, Bunny Austin and Fred Perry in the final round of the Davis Cup contest. An unsympathetic and coldly critical press in their own

country blamed them for falling down; whereas expert eye-witnesses — American, English and neutral — are all unanimous in placing the cause of that result to the super-brilliance of Austin and Perry. Since their return to America Shields and Wood have not shown their best form and there are many players in the states who are apparently favored to beat them. Foremost among these is the young Californian Ellsworth Vines and so impressive has been his showing in tournaments this season that the authorities (who rarely go very wide of the mark) have seeded him No. 1 of the U. S. players. Frank Shields and Sidney Wood are 2nd and 3rd respectively with George Lott at 4th place. The present national champion, Johnny Doeg, has not been playing regularly this season and only gets fifth place. The next three seedings are awarded Cliff Sutter, Johnny Van Ryn and Wilmer Allison in that order, while the score or so other budding Davis Cup hopes are unseeded.

The list — which corresponds somewhat to the handicapper's rating of the horses in a race — with the difference that it is likely to be much more nearly correct than the latter, as we have often learned to our cost — is a most imposing one and it would need a bold man as well as a phenomenally successful picker to select the last eight survivors. Every match will be of a standard seldom witnessed and the thrills promised by the last few rounds beggar description.

So great a hold has Vines taken on the minds of some of the leading American critics who have watched his triumphal progress during the season that they predict quite confidently that "whoever beats Vines will win the national singles" — this being tantamount to an expression of their opinion that the Californian will be the new singles champion of the States. We were greatly impressed with his showing at Newport, but so were we with the play of Fred Perry, the English sensation. After the final match there we felt very much like saying "Well, whoever beats either of those two fellows certainly has an excellent chance of winning the U. S. championship."

Nevertheless we are not going back on our early season selection, Frank Shields. After gruelling experiences overseas he has naturally not been playing at top form since his return. By the time the national singles commences he should be at his best again and at his best it will take the very last ounce of ability and effort in any other of the competitors to beat him. Many of the leading authorities in the States — including some officials and leading writers — still favor Sid-



THE SUPREMACY of the English ladies over those of the United States made apparent in the Wightman Cup matches was again demonstrated in the U. S. Ladies' National Doubles Championships in which three of the four finalists were English. Photo shows, left to right, Miss Helen Jacobs, California; Mrs. Eileen Bennett Whittingstall; Louis J. Caruthers, president of the U. S. L.T.A.; Miss Betty Nuthall; Miss Dorothy Round and Franklin K. Devitt, referee. Miss Nuthall and Mrs. Whittingstall were the winners and the other two girls the runners-up.

—Wide World Photo.

ney Wood's chances and the names of those on the seeded list make it very plain that the outcome is more open, probably, than it has ever been before.

Fred Hawthorne, critic of the New York Herald Tribune and one of the soundest and most authoritative writers on lawn tennis, considers the present group of young Americans as not only likely to produce the national title winner but also a winning Davis Cup team. His unimpassioned and unbiased summing-up of the

chances of some of the leaders is interesting. He refers to the fact that Vines is not yet 20 years of age and considers him the outstanding candidate with by far the most imposing record for the season. George Lott he agrees has all the essentials for the title but is lacking in that he has a temperament which he either cannot or does not try to control. Shields and Wood he acknowledges as threats, but is not impressed with their present form.

(Continued on Page 10)

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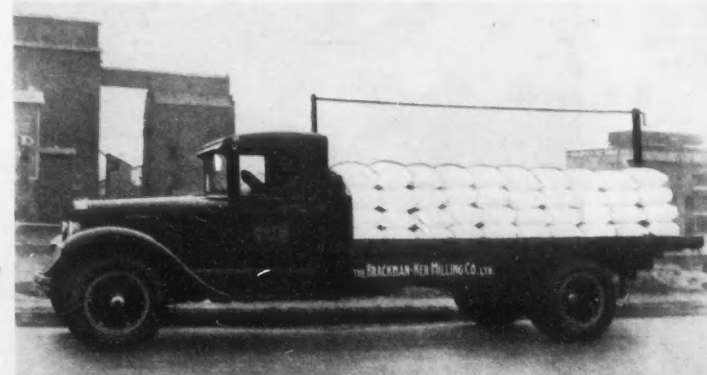


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—Wide World Photo.

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THE BOOKSHELF

By HAROLD F. SUTTON

Frank Harris

(New York Herald Tribune)

FRANK HARRIS, the noted author who died at Nice on Aug. 26, was a literary prospector. He found gold and enjoyed a middle age of prominence, but he died poor, an opinionated old man with a dyed mustache and a young wife.

In his upper sixties, looking back on a rebellious and rambling life, he decided to Tell All. Like many another "vieux monsieur" it was to the adventures and peccadillos of youth that his mind and his pen wafted when youth and its capacities had vanished. Thus the younger generation of readers was to know him chiefly by a three-volume autobiography, "My Life and Loves," which puritanical police authorities chased off the bookstalls in English-speaking lands and which created a brief stir even in the courts of tolerant France. An older generation knew him as a brilliant editor and critic, the man who said he discovered George Bernard Shaw.

Frank Harris was born in Galway, Ireland, on St. Valentine's Day, 1856. His father was a British revenue officer of Welsh blood. The mother died when the boy was young. He received a good schooling until he won a Cambridge University prize at the age of fifteen. As he was too young to enter Cambridge, the judges gave the prize to an older contestant and awarded Harris second money. Infuriated, he took the \$50 and shipped steerage to America.

He worked awhile in New York, shining shoes, digging ditches, anything, and when he had enough money to move on, he went to Chicago, where he got a job as a hotel clerk. There he met the Spanish daughter of a Southwestern ranchman. Infatuated, he followed her to Texas, where his first love—like many later ones—went unrequited. As a cowboy he fought Indians and became a companion of Wild Bill Hickok on the Chisholm Trail. At least, so Harris said in a volume published last year, which received quite a bit of joshing. Even in old age Wild Bill remained one of his trinity of idols the other two being Shakespeare and Cervantes. "All of them are dead, you know," he used to say.

WHILE punching cattle Harris impressed a Professor Smith by quoting Vergil and Swinburne, who were little known on the plains. The professor encouraged the literary cowboy to dig his heels into Kansas and enter the State University. During his two years there he became an American citizen by naturalization. Then he went to Chicago and worked as a newspaper reporter until the day when he wrote a thrilling story of a fire which did not occur.

In 1877 he went to France and sat at the feet of Taine at the University of Paris. That renowned historian of English literature obtained a position for him as teacher of English at Brighton



AT THE C. N. E. ART GALLERY
Madonna, Child, St. Joseph and Angel, by Bernardino De Conti, 1496-1522.

College, but a few months later Harris went to Russia to see the Russo-Turkish war. When hostilities ended he rambled around the Continent, a butterfly in a garden of universities. He studied at Strasbourg, Göttingen, Berlin, Vienna and Athens. At Heidelberg under Kuno Fischer he specialized in Shakespeare, on whom he later was to consider himself the greatest authority. At Heidelberg he hit a fellow student in the nose and was expelled.

Settling in England Harris drifted on "The Evening News," soon became its editor and quickly revived it from its moribund state by surrounding himself with promising talent. Later he became editor of "The Fortnightly Review," "Vanity Fair," and then "The Saturday Review." Sturdy candor rather than discretion marked his editorship, but no points are raised against his choice of writers. He persuaded a young man named George Bernard Shaw that there was no future in music criticism, and Shaw joined his staff as dramatic critic. He hired Max Beerbohm to write essays, H. G. Wells to review books and D. S. MacColl as art critic.

Harris's first book, "Elder Conklin," appearing in 1893, was hailed as one of the finest stories in the English language by some of the critics, but the public neither bought nor borrowed it. He created a sensation in 1908 with "The Bomb," the result of researches into the Chicago labor disputes of the 80s in which he concluded that six of the seven Socialists who were condemned to death and executed had been innocent. His publication of "The Man Shakespeare" in 1909 and

"The Women of Shakespeare" in 1911 made England sit up and take notice.

"IT WAS I," he later volunteered, "who showed to the English people Shakespeare the man. The English would have him going—the great poet—to end his days in Stratford, a fat, easy-going citizen. They would have sent this man, ranting with Lear, into contented retirement. I showed them that he went to Stratford a broken man, with the most passionate love story in the world."

Harris held to a theory that Shakespeare's real love was Mary Fitton, of Elizabeth's court. When Shaw wrote "The Dark Lady of the Sonnets" Harris accused him of plagiarism.

Harris had his opinion on everything and spoke it. When he came to America to lecture, in 1912, he said: "Your Emerson is one of the six great writers of English. Mark Twain is the poorest specimen of the man of letters known, and Longfellow goes along in his company. Kipling is a genius, but he stopped growing at fourteen. George Bernard Shaw is an abler man than any Cabinet Minister within my recollection."

When the war came on Harris showed definitely pro-German leanings and prejudices, and England was not a comfortable place for pro-Germans, so in early 1915 he returned to America, and from a distance of 3,000 miles criticized the strategy of the French and Joffre, and explained the genius of the Germans. Asquith, then British Prime Minister, struck him as being "a little college boy of eighteen or nineteen... He has a prodigious memory, but no brain."

In America Harris became editor of "Pearson's Magazine." Even though he succeeded in getting it barred from the mails one month because of one of his articles, he could not make it go well financially, and sometimes his stable of writers and artists went hungry. Creditors of all kinds kept him unhappy, and in 1922 he wandered away to Nice and began his autobiography.

In 1925 the first volume, "My Life and Loves," appeared in Germany, Great Britain and France banned it as unclean, and book-sellers and printers were haled in to court in America for hawking it.

Tittering co-eds, college boys and the members of women's culture clubs went to great pains to smuggle it home from their summer gaddings among the Rue de Rivoli bookshops. The second and third volumes appeared in 1926 and 1927. They were printed in France.

Because of the book Harris was sued in Nice for an "outrage of public morals," he being then seventy-one years old. Nothing came of the case. He attributed the suit to spite on the part of Lord Alfred Douglas, whom he had dealt without delicacy in his serious work, "Life and Confessions of Oscar Wilde." Harris also wrote a play, "Joan la Romme," based on the life of Jeanne d'Arc,

Which pipe Dad?

"WHY do we have favourites, dad?"

"I don't know... it's funny, often the least attractive things become our favourites... take Craven... this tobacco... I have tried all kinds of tobacco... some with attractive wrappers... some that smell delightful

but I always come back to Craven... and that pipe! I saw beyond the plain old tin and found the soul of Craven. Perhaps it's because I've found it... discovered the inner charm of a tobacco blended in the old-time way. Yes... judge, my boy, when you have found the inner worth and your favourites will stand by you just like Craven."

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11th Season... 7 Great Cruises... from New York. By Empress of Australia (21,850 gross tons), December 2 for 18 days; December 21 for 19 days; January 13 for 18 days. By Duchess of Bedford (20,000 gross tons), January 9 for 28 days; February 10 for 28 days; March 12 for 12 days; March 26 for 14 days. New low fares.

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AT THE C. N. E. ART GALLERY
La Vierge et L'Enfant, by Mabuse.

but little attention was paid to it. He wrote it because he disliked Shaw's "Saint Joan."

In his seventy-fifth year he went to work on a biography of Shaw, which is to be published by Simon and Schuster who said recently that Shaw was now looking over the final proofs.

Among his other works were "Montes the Matador," 1900; "The Yellow Ticket," 1914; "Contemporary Portraits," five series of them, ranging from 1915 to 1930; "Undreamed of Shores," 1924; "Confessional" and "My Reminiscences as a Cowboy," 1930.

Looking over the literary field, Harris in his old age convinced himself that all the modern writers were following himself and James Joyce. But the world, he observed, did not adequately appreciate him.

"It wasn't till I met Wagner that I realized the world hates genius," he used to say. "Everything that is superior is doomed to martyrdom."

His conversation, always both witty and erudite, and of the sparkingly spiteful, won him a reputation in Europe and America. George Jean Nathan said that "his talk cracks and bangs like some perpetual-motion crack-cr."

Harris, near the end, wrote portraits for a chit-chat periodical on the Riviera which paid him, spasmodically, \$6 a thousand words. He lived in Nice with his second wife, a Titian-haired Irish woman, Helen O'Hara, of Dublin, whom he met in a Paris art gallery. As the francs, the dollars and the pounds came in more and more slowly, Harris grew surer of his conviction that humanity is too stupid to appreciate genius.

Frank Harris was seventy-five years old and had been living in France since 1922.

Mr. Harris died at his villa in the Rue de la Buffa. His wife was at his bedside. He had been working on a biography of George Bernard Shaw when he died from an attack of Asthma.

George Bernard Shaw was philosophical when he received word of the death of Frank Harris.

"Frank had to die some day," he said. "As a matter of fact, I think it time that all men of his age and mine were dying, but it is sad news. You know he was writing a book about me."

A Healer of Men

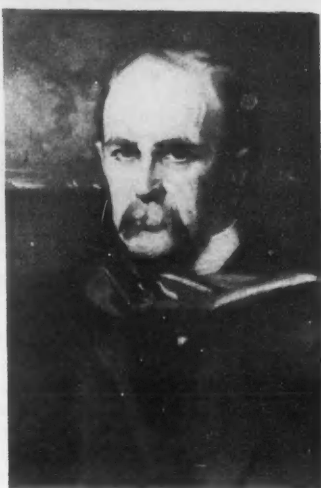
"The Great Physician", a short life story of Sir William Osler, by Edith Gittings Reid; Toronto, Oxford University Press; pages 1X+299; price \$3.50.

By T. G. MARQUIS

NO CANADIAN has had a wider influence than the late Sir William Osler. Articles innumerable have been written regarding the man and his work, and he has been the subject of one of the most powerful and exhaustive biographical studies of modern times, a two-volume "Life" by Dr. Harvey Cushing. The voluminous and scientific character of this work, in this busy age, repels the average reader. A briefer, more intimate study was needed, and in "The Great Physician", Edith Gittings Reid has brilliantly supplied the need.

The world has been flooded with biographies of outstanding military leaders, who have slain their thousands, but there are few lives of the self-sacrificing healers of men, who have saved their tens of thousands. Professor Adams said of Sir William: "So passed into history, untimely, though he had attained the allotted span, the greatest physician in history." A high tribute to the great Canadian and a careful study of either Dr. Cushing's "Life" or of "The Great Physician" will show that it was deserved.

"The Great Physician" is not the ordinary type of biography, detail-



DR. OSLER

From the Sargent portrait at Johns Hopkins.

ing with scientific exactness the professional activities of its subject. It touches on all these in passing, — his pathological work, his studies regarding smallpox, tuberculosis, typhoid fever, angina pectoris, cardiac lesions, his use of drugs, etc., but in this book such things are secondary to the man. It is in many ways an anecdotal life, with charming characterisations, and the soul of the man stands revealed through stories bearing on his relationship to his co-workers, his students, his patients, and his friends.

The book traces his career from his boyhood days, — mischievous days, but full of promise. He once said of himself, quoting Tennyson's "Ulysses":

"I am a part of all that I have met."

His contacts were fortunate. When a schoolboy at Weston he came under the influence of Father William Arthur Johnson and Dr. James Bovell, men of high ideals and scientific bent and through their friendly interest he began the study of science and the use of the microscope. This was the beginning of his illustrious career. "Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined", and those youthful excursions into the scientific world under the guidance of Johnson and Bovell were the basis of his career as a physician. When he later went to McGill University he, by indefatigable industry and through his almost uncanny intuitive insight into medical problems, soon achieved a high place. Later years of study in Great Britain and on the continent gave him an equipment such as was the lot of few medical men. In 1874 he returned to Canada to become a lecturer in McGill and was the moving spirit in the McGill renaissance. He was an inspirational force to both his associates and students. In 1885 he left Canada to accept the chair of Clinical Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania. Here students flocked to the laboratory to sit at his feet, and his presence and words were "like a breath of fresh air let into a stifling room." As in Montreal, he raised the practice of medicine in Philadelphia to a higher plane. In 1888 he was called to Johns Hopkins, then in the formative stage. Here he became a tremendous force and, as Dr. Weir Mitchell later remarked: "The Medical School at Johns Hopkins is or was William Osler." He made the Johns Hopkins Medical School and won for himself a unique, a supreme place in the medical world in America. But his crowning honor was his appointment in 1904 as Regius Professor of Medicine at Oxford and in this capacity he was to prove a reforming force in the art and science of medicine in the old world, bringing the academic and practical sides of medicine into harmony.

His personality was most attractive. He had a whimsical humor, delighting in practical jokes and harmless jest. His humor is admirably shown in his letters to children—all his life he loved children and they returned his love—

and in his after-dinner speeches. He always had something to say. He was, indeed, during his life the "Nestor of the medical profession". His addresses, and even his text books are literature and undoubtedly a great writer was lost to the world through his devotion to his profession. This quality was due largely to his love of books. Shakespeare, Sir Thomas Browne, Carlyle, Shelley, Amiel's *Journal*, Palgrave's *Golden Treasury*, etc., were read and reread by him as inspirational forces in his life and the all-round character of the man was due largely to his love of literature.

Generous to a fault, charitable towards all men, never saying an unkind word about anyone, he inspired in all esteem and affection. On finishing the reading of "The Great Physician" the words of Antony regarding Brutus come forcibly to mind:

"His life was gentle; and the elements So mixed in him that Nature might stand up, And say to all the world, 'This was a man.'"

United States moves to check drinking of antifreeze solutions, says a news item. To say the least, it certainly has been entirely unnecessary during recent weeks.—Thomaston (Ga.) Times.

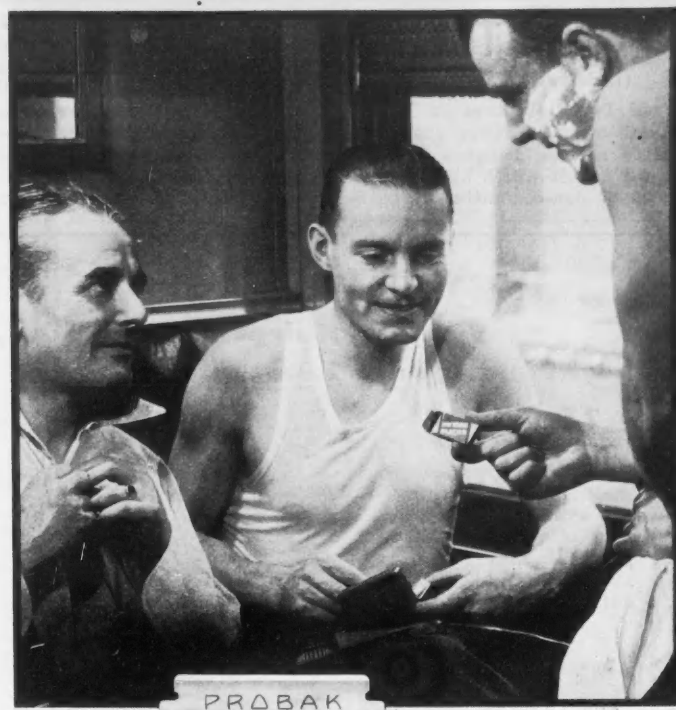
We are glad to read that the stock market is developing a firmer tone. Now if we can only get the tone back to the right key.—San Diego Union.

It is understood that the aviation companies are trying to suppress the report issued by a statistician that flying is as safe as walking.—Thomaston (Ga.) Times.

"A college professor says a mosquito can fly fourteen hours without settling."—but it generally stops to put in its own bill.—Weston (Ore.) Leader.

Disputant Powers have evidently been impressed by the lesson that it cost more to go to the mat than to the diplomat.—Weston (Ore.) Leader.

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good news
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AT THE C. N. E. ART GALLERY
Group, by Jacob Jordaens, 1593-1678.

LAWN TENNIS

(Continued from Page 7)

Fred Perry of England he considers a really dangerous threat. After reading between the lines of his article which he deliberately made non-committal we gather

that Fred favors Vines or Perry to win. He dismisses Doeg as not having had sufficient tournament play and while recognizing the ability of either of Allison, Sutter, Van Ryn, Bruce Barnes, Gilbert Hall, or Lester Stoeffen to cause an upset, does not consider them as real threats. Time will tell

and we shall hope to see for ourselves and report later.

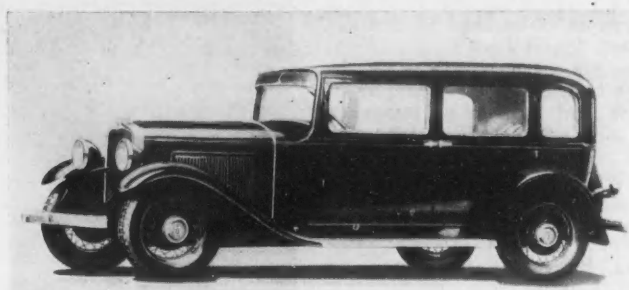
MORE than passing reference is due that bevy of charming sportswomen who comprise this year's Wightman Cup team and who are with us now.

They came over to attempt the unusual — i.e. to beat the U. S. ladies on their own ground and take the Trophy back to England. They failed, the Americans winning all five singles. This gives the States a 5-4 lead in the series which in effect corresponds to the Davis Cup contest and may be said to decide the international supremacy in women's lawn tennis.

But though beaten in the Wightman Cup series the English ladies go back with a glorious record of triumphs and in addition have made for themselves a very warm place in the hearts of tennis lovers in the States. They maintained the superiority they have always shown in doubles by winning the two doubles events in the international match and then they proceeded to dominate the courts in the succession of important tournaments which took place immediately after the Wightman Cup contest. Not only did their

doubles combination sweep through the various tournaments including the U. S. National Doubles but in singles the English girls took ample revenge for their severe defeat in the Wightman Cup games. Three of the four semi-finalists in the U. S. National Women's Singles were English — Phyllis Mudford, Betty Nuthall and Mrs. Whittingstall.

INCIDENTALLY the excellence of the play of the British ladies pays indirect but eloquent tribute to the ability of the great Helen. There is no doubt whatever that the visitors will take back with them the ungrudging opinion that Helen Wills Moody is supreme in the ladies' singles field in the lawn tennis world. Tilden says that Cilly Aussem is the only girl in the world capable of extending her at the moment and he is probably right. Although she has not played in England or Europe this year Mrs. Wills has met all the best English lady players and has defeated them without any real trouble. Phyllis Mudford, Eileen Bennett Whittingstall and Betty Nuthall all played well against her and made her attend to business, but nevertheless when pressed she



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*Automatic Starting Switch and Selective Free Wheeling standard on Deluxe Models.

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Delivered in Toronto

\$975

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WITH ALL TAXES PAID
EXCEPT LICENSE

DOMINION MOTORS LIMITED
TORONTO (LEASIDE) CANADA

The Bayreuth Festival

(Continued from Page 6)

among English Ladies, Lords of Scotland and, unfortunately, but few of our Canadians.

The conductors and singers here receive the personal acclaim when they come in to dine, which they do not accept from the stage.

Toscanini has been much more deeply troubled and physically disabled by the wretched affair at Bologna than is generally known, it has aged him greatly; the following conversation will give a microcosm of the feeling for the musical ideal here:

"Maestro, why do you not rest your arm for a while?" Toscanini replied;

"Others have not these works prepared, who would play them Beside I am not paid here".

Just possibly he will not play in America next season but here he will finish the work unless he drops. That is the spirit here. That is what carries one away.

"Gruss Gott" Richard Wagner and utter deep thanks.
Auf wiedersehen.

Motors

THE "Frontenac Six", the new product of Dominion Motors Ltd., has been specially designed to meet a growing demand in Canada for a smartly-designed, speedy, low-priced six cylinder automobile which combines all-round performance with economic operation and upkeep.

It has the latest perfected type of selective free wheeling on all forward speeds, which is available as standard equipment on de luxe models and as optional equipment on other models at a slight additional cost. According to Dominion Motors Limited engineers this unit is automatically "fool proof", easy to operate and fully protected against road and weather conditions.

To the Frontenac Six de luxe model belongs the distinction of being the first automobile in its class to feature the radically new automatic starting switch as standard equipment. This unique device automatically starts the engine immediately the ignition key is turned on and, therefore, eliminates the necessity of the foot accelerator button.

Another major feature of the new "Frontenac Six" is the big powerful Red Seal Continental Motor of modern design and construction, with advancements which add materially to power, smoothness, getaway and speed.

Four wheel steeldraulic brakes, two-way shock absorbers and scientific spring suspension also enhance the driving ease and riding comfort of the car.

One of the characteristics of the new "Frontenac Six" from the standpoint of its striking appearance is its low swing unity of chassis and streamline body. With a double drop frame and low centre of gravity the car fairly hugs the road and rounds the curves with greater safety and security. The roof line is lower, yet the interior dimensions are generous.

The radiator is a new conception of the smartly styled V type. It is thoroughly modern in style and also helps to reduce wind resistance.

The body of the new "Frontenac Six" is the box truss type of construction, where the durability of steel combined with the cushioning effect of select oak and maple provide basic ruggedness and prevent distracting body noises.

Nebraska reports that grasshoppers ate the hardwood tongue out of a farmer's wagon. Wouldn't it be cheaper to offer them some of the new wheat?—Dallas Journal.



Also DUNLOP
World Famous Ten-
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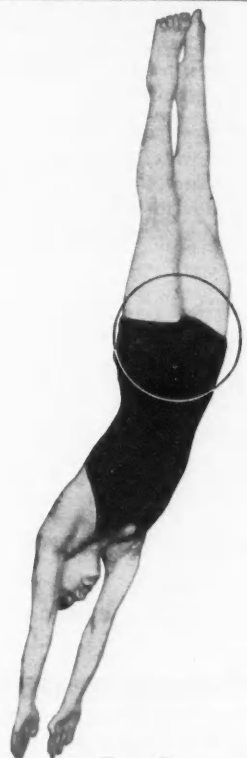
Included in a long list of Dunlop Golf Ball successes for 1931 are the following:

English Ladies' Open Golf Championship.
Scottish Professional Championship (Mark Seymour).
British Open Amateur Championship.
English Closed Amateur Championship.
Dunlop-Southport 1500 guinea Tournament (Henry Cotton).



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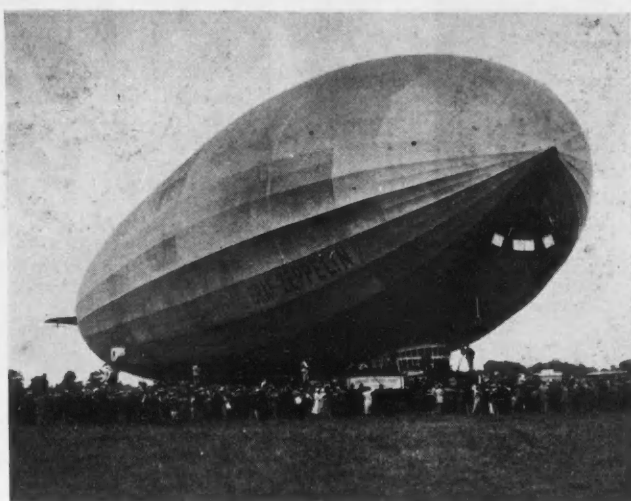
It's one of the greatest sports in the world—swimming. But don't forget, it's exercise. *Strenuous* exercise. If you want to put everything into it and get everything out of it, follow the trained athlete's invariable rule and wear a good supporter to guard you against sudden crippling twist or strain. Also, wear it for appearance's sake—as a requisite of proper dress. A good supporter. That certainly describes PAL, favorite of college and big-league athletes. There is *de luxe* quality in PAL—exclusive features like the stout, rubber-cored ribs reinforcing its soft knitted pouch—the utmost in safety, comfort, and long-service economy. In three styles at two prices, \$1.25 and \$1.75.

Another good one is BIKE—a less expensive type but sturdily serviceable; for 56 years America's best-known and most widely used supporter. Wears long and costs little, at 75c. Sold by druggists and sporting goods dealers everywhere, any Bauer & Black supporter is the best you can buy at its price.

PAL
and **BIKE**

BAUER & BLACK

TORONTO



THE AERIAL CHARABANC ARRIVES IN ENGLAND
A scene as the German airship "Graf Zeppelin" arrived at Hantsport for a short rest before making a twenty-four hour tour of the British Isles with a party of trippers.

Highlights of Sport

By N. A. B.

BY VIRTUE of her second splendid victory in the ten-mile world's championship swim for lady professionals staged off the Canadian National Exhibition grounds, Margaret Ravior, husky 24-year old daughter of a Philadelphia police officer, won \$5,000 first prize money, the title of world's champion lady pro., and set a new record by being the only lady swimmer in the world who has ever scored two victories in the blue ribbon event for the greatest distance swimmers in the world. Lake Ontario was in a wild mood on the day of the mermaid's long ordeal, and rather than postpone the big event of the C. N. E.'s opening day, Sports-director Elwood Hughes changed the course, and announced that the swim would be held over a new route entirely within the seawall. The 36 stalwart entrants were delighted at the change and much preferred the five return trips up and down inside the breakwater to battling the grey lake in its stormy mood. Incidentally, the new course afforded the thousands of spectators a much finer and more prolonged view of the swim as the tireless naiads churned their resolute way up and down for five hours.

Margaret Ravior took the lead almost at once and was never headed, paying little attention to the horde that followed in her wake, and sticking tirelessly to the 52-strokes a minute pace prescribed for her by that dean of all swimming instructors, Johnny Walker. The tanned and muscular Margaret showed a powerful untiring vitality that must have been disheartening to her competitors. She never varied her stroke and never sprinted or slackened in the least. Four hours, 56 minutes and 44 seconds after she plunged in Margaret crossed the finish-line victorious.

Twelve minutes later, Ethel Hertle Gary of New York, who has had the honor of finishing "in the money" in every marathon to date, came in second (\$2,500) in 5 hours, 8 min., 20 secs. Ethel McGary, also of New York, one-time Olympic champion, took third place and \$1,000 in 5:12:34, a scant 4½ minutes later which, alas, made a difference of \$1500 to this Ethel. Leah Riley of Keansburg, New Jersey, was fourth, taking \$750, Evelyn Armstrong of Detroit, fifth, winning \$500.

The winner of sixth prize, a scant \$250, is worthy of especial note. She was Ruth Downing, pretty 18-year old daughter of Harry "Pat" Downing, perennial Toronto athlete. This was Ruth's first marathon swim, and heretofore, although locally victrix in gap-to-gap and across-the-bay swims, she had never swum more than two or three miles at a stretch. Before the ladies' marathon Ruth was without any of the professional coaching so essential for such a gruelling test, but in spite of her lack of preparation and other handicaps, she was the first native Torontonian ever to finish in the money in the big C. N. E. endurance test.

WE NOTE with great satisfaction that once more amateur lacrosse in Ontario is on the upgrade and that, given many more games like Brampton Excelsiors' last two, the fans' confidence in the long-popular national amateur sport will be restored. The rousing third game for the Ontario Championship wherein Brampton defeated Native Sons

for the honor of representing Eastern Canada in the Mann Cup Series for the Dominion championship which will be played in the West. The Excelsiors out-classed the M.A.A.A. 6-2, scoring two points in each of the first, second and last quarters, while the Montreals only tallied once in each of the last two periods. Wally Large played a great game in goal for the winners, and Brampton's checking and passing was much the better. Core scored three of Excelsiors' goals, and one quarter, the second, was rich in rough-house and penalties. All devotees of amateur lacrosse in the east can feel reasonably sure that in the Mann Cup Series the east will be represented by a team courageous as it is clever, the Brampton Excelsiors, senior lacrosse champions of Eastern Canada.

A writer says that only those who have suffered can write modern fiction. If so, any one who has read modern fiction should be able to write it.—Thomaston (Ga.) Times.

At a gymnastic display in London a boy scout threw thirty somersaults in fifty-three seconds. There should now be no need for him to do another good turn for a month.—Punch.

India will present England a bill for \$6,327,000,000 for services rendered dating clear back to Queen Elizabeth's time. There was a debt holiday worth going on.—The New Yorker.

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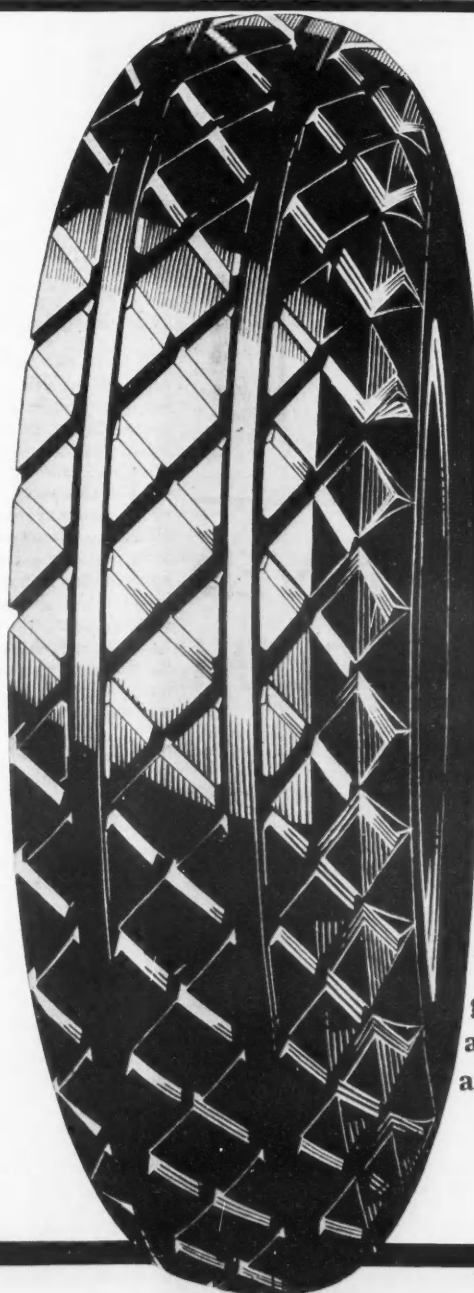
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If you are going to make a tire purchase, why not make it the last one for your present car? Buy Heavy Duty Goodyears. Drive through Autumn rain and Winter snow with the confidence of safety. Drive without fear of cold, finger-numbing tire changes. And drive on those same tires as long as you keep your present car.

Heavy Duty Goodyears have extra plies of Goodyear's Supertwist cords to protect against blowouts. They have an extra thick tread to resist punctures. And they have the safety of the newest development of the famous Goodyear All-Weather Tread . . . for greater assurance.



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GOODYEAR
MADE IN CANADA

GOODYEAR MEANS GOOD WEAR

Among Those Present

XIV.—Dr. F. N. G. Starr

By JEAN GRAHAM

THERE have been many jokes at the expense of the doctor—and most of them are utterly unmerited. It is all very well to talk lightly of the doctor and the nurse, when the germ is merely in the imagination. When the malicious little germ is actually there and is causing all manner of distress, we are only too happy to have some kind member of the family telephone for the doctor.

There was a time when the mention of an operation and the need for a surgeon sent a thrill of terror to the heart. But those foolish old days are over, and we recognize the good which the surgeon has done—and cheerfully admit that hosts of lives have been saved by the prompt use of the knife. Women, indeed, have become rather too fond of discussing operations, until, as a bored husband once remarked:—"The conversation sounds like an organ recital."

The doctor has not fared too well in the pages of fiction, although we may always refer to Balzac's "Country Doctor", when we wish to see the doctor at his best. Then there is the matchless sketch of "Weelum MacLure" in "A Doctor of the Old School" by Ian MacLaren. Tennyson wrote a curious poem in his later years, entitled "In The Children's Hospital", where a nurse gives us a most uninviting description of a surgeon:—

"Our doctor had call'd in another, I never had seen him before, But he sent a chill to my heart when I saw him come in at the door.

Fresh from the surgery-schools of France and of other lands, Harsh red hair, big voice, big chest, big merciless hands. Wonderful cures he had done, O yes, but they said too of him He was happier using the knife than in trying to save the limb."

These lines are so un-Tennysonian, so unlike the author of "The Idyls of the King," "Locksley Hall," and "The May Queen" that we rubbed our eyes and wondered what the poet had been seeing. Anything less like the surgeon as we know him to-day could not be imagined than that person of the harsh red hair and merciless hands. Red hair he may have—one of the nicest surgeons we know rejoices in a mop of hair which his admirers call auburn—but merciless hands and a big voice are unknown. In fact, there is nothing more gentle and understanding than the hand of a skilful surgeon—and his voice is one of the pleasantest sounds we know. The ideal surgeon must be possessed of sympathy, as well as

skill, if he is to do the best work. As for the insinuation in the last lines of our quotation, it is utterly unjust. No conscientious surgeon advises an operation, except as a last resort. There may be surgeons who invariably resort to the knife—but they are butchers, not scientists. In fact, the surgeon must have something of the artist in his composition, if the finest results are to be obtained. Skill, quickness, and an infinite comprehension all enter into the work of the surgeon. Canada has been fortunate in her physicians and surgeons. We shall not soon forget the greatest of them all, Sir William Osler, who left his mark in the world of literature, as well as in the world of medicine. Then we have our Dr. Banting whose research work in the discovery of insulin has given him an international reputation. Yet, there are those who, in the life of every day, in their work in the hospital wards, in their ministrations in the homes of patients, exemplify the highest qualities of their calling.

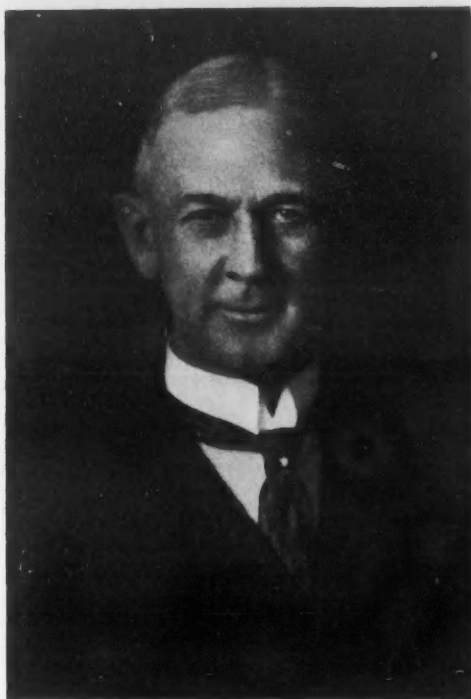
Among those who uphold the high traditions of a noble profession, none has occupied a more enviable position in Toronto than Dr. F. N. G. Starr, who for many years has held a foremost place in surgery. Dr. Starr was born in Thorold in the late 'sixties, and was educated in Toronto schools, taking his medical degrees from the University of Toronto and from Victoria University in 1889. Dr. Starr was the son of the late Rev. J. Herbert Starr, a well-known Methodist minister. There were five sons in the household, Mr. J. R. L. Starr, a Toronto barrister, and the late Rev. J. E. Starr being other members of a family that has been eminently successful. Since 1889, Dr. F. N. G. Starr has practised in Toronto, where he has progressed so rapidly in his profession that there is no better known surgeon throughout the city. He is on the consulting staff of the General Hospital, St. John's Hospital, the Western, and the Sick Children's Hospital.

At the University of Toronto, he is professor in clinical surgery. Every honour that could fall to the lot of a member of the medical profession has been bestowed upon him. He has been a councillor of the College of Physicians and Surgeons and of the Academy of Medicine. He holds the position of Canadian Vice-President of the British Medical Association and is Fellow in the American Surgical Society and in the American College of Surgeons. He was General Secretary of the Canadian Medical Association from

1893 to 1901, and was also Member of the Executive Council. For the year 1927-1928 he was president of the Canadian Medical Association. He has also been a member of the Royal Geographic Society. Altogether, it may be seen that his has been a very busy life, crowded with work and well-won honors.

In the year 1904, Dr. Starr married Annie Callander, daughter of the late George Forrest MacKay of "Hill Head," New Glasgow, Nova Scotia. Mrs. Starr, who is a hostess of sparkling vivacity and much social charm, has always shown a profound sympathy with her husband's work, and has a host of friends in Toronto. Her sister is the wife of Hon. W. D. Ross, the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario. In religion, Dr. Starr is a member of the United Church. His club affiliations are numerous and varied; but his professional career has left not much time for social diversions. Political life has not attracted him, as its dissensions are seldom to the taste of members of the medical profession. Dr. Starr is so often a delegate to medical conventions that he is one of the most "travelled" members of the profession.

It is from his patients, however, that a doctor's final testimonial comes. And here Dr. Starr has made, indeed, a happy record. To a naturally kindly disposition, he adds a ready wit which makes him welcome in any sick-room. His is the optimism of an essentially happy and healthy nature, and is half the battle in any case. There was a New England doctor, Oliver Wendell Holmes, who once wrote a poem on his old class-mates, in which he referred to his white-headed colleagues as "The Boys." He said of one well-known friend:—



DR. F. N. G. STARR

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada".

"You hear that boy laughing. You think he's all fun; Well, the angels laugh too at the good he has done."

To have made grateful and lifelong friends of a host of patients is a doctor's highest and most difficult task. And this the Toronto surgeon has accomplished.

Fastest Steamers

ALTHOUGH the C.P.R. steamer *Empress of Britain* recently secured for the British Merchant Marine a new record for the Atlantic crossing, it does not affect the standing record crossings of the North German Lloyd steamers, *Bremen* and *Europa*.

The *Empress of Britain* on June 22nd, made the fastest recorded crossing of the Atlantic from Cherbourg to Father Point, a distance of 2,576 miles, in 4 days, 12 hours and 30 minutes, an average speed of 23.8 knots.

The S.S. *Europa* of the North German Lloyd on her maiden voyage on March 19th, 1930, made the record crossing from Cherbourg to Ambrose Lighthouse (New York), a distance of 3,157 miles, in 4 days, 17 hours and 6 minutes, an average speed of 27.91 knots.

Likewise the eastbound record crossing of the sister ship the S.S. *Bremen* from Ambrose Lighthouse (New York), to Plymouth, still stands, a distance of 3,082 miles, in 4 days, 14 hours and 30 minutes, an average speed of 27.91 knots.

Industrial Democracy

MUCH has been said and written of industrial democracy, but few people in this country are aware that it has actually been put into practice. Perhaps the outstanding case is that of the Columbia Conserve Company, a canning factory at Indianapolis, Indiana. Fourteen years ago this enterprise was transformed by its owners, the Hapgood family, into a co-operative concern, whereby all profits over ten per cent. were turned back to the employees in the form of stock. To-day the company is now exclusively controlled and managed by the working force which collectively owns the stock. The company is in fine financial shape, with large reserves built up from profits, while the condition of the workers, with an inspiring interest in their common enterprise and assured of stable employment, is an enviable one.

Canadians will have an opportunity of hearing first-hand evidence of this unique experiment when Mr. Powers Hapgood, one of the executives of the firm and son of William Hapgood, conceived and executed this plan of industrial democracy comes to Toronto next month. He will lecture first at Elgin House, Muskoka, September 19-20, to the Assembly of the Students Christian Movement. He then comes to Toronto for a few days under the auspices of the Robert Owen Foundation, an organization recently formed by a representative group of Canadians to search out and promote promising methods of co-operative management in industry. Organizations and societies desirous of hearing Mr. Hapgood may get in touch with Professor Henri Lasserre, 259 Roxboro St. E., Toronto.

"Porter, how much to carry baggage?"
"Ten cents the first parcel, then five cents each further parcel."
"I will carry the first parcel and you take the other."—Lustige Kolner Zeitung.



"When I had Pyorrhea—"

"Don't worry. The day Dr. Blank told me I had pyorrhea I was scared. I thought it was some kind of incurable disease which meant the loss of all my teeth. But I didn't lose one and the pyorrhea is cured."

MOST people instinctively dread pyorrhea. They know that it is an unpleasant disease of the gums and bony sockets of the teeth—a disease that causes the gums to recede and the teeth to loosen and fall out.

But they may not know that even more serious than the loss of their teeth is the menace to health and even life which may follow the absorption into the blood of the poison of pyorrhea.

There are several causes of pyorrhea. Overfeeding and improper diet are responsible for the majority of cases. A diet lacking milk, green vegetables, fruit and sufficient hard food to chew upon so as to bring a free circulation of blood through the gums, may lessen the resistance of the tissues to attacks by mouth bacteria.

Several other conditions cause pyorrhea. It may come from injury to the gum by the careless use of toothbrush or dental floss. An accumulation of tartar at the gum-line may be partly responsible. Crooked or missing teeth, ill-fitting crowns or bridgework that cause

extra strain and pressure on certain teeth may bring on pyorrhea.

Bleeding and tenderness of the gums are usually the first signs of pyorrhea and call for prompt action. But in some cases these warnings are absent and only X-rays can detect the destruction of the bony socket in which the teeth are held—a destruction that may proceed painlessly and relentlessly until the teeth are lost and invalidism results.

In its early stages pyorrhea can be cured by expert treatment, and can often be checked even when further developed. But if the disease has progressed too far for cure, the affected teeth should be removed in the interests of health.

Visit your dentist regularly and have your teeth X-rayed if he advises it, so that in case pyorrhea is developing it may be treated before becoming serious.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company will be glad to mail, without charge, the booklet "Good Teeth—How to get them and keep them." Ask for Booklet 9-T-31.



METROPOLITAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

FREDERICK H. ECKER, President

CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE • OTTAWA, CANADA

DAVEY TREE SURGEONS SOLVED THE PROBLEM

of Building this Artistic Garden Staircase



MR. P. R. GARDINER, prominent Toronto financial man, says of Davey Service—"The roots of two of our large trees seriously interfered with the building of a banked lawn and stone staircase which we were especially desirous of having on our estate. Davey men cut these roots after careful diagnosis of the root system and installed a perfect ventilation, moisture and feeding system around the trees thus solving our problem without the slightest injury to the trees."

Davey Service is NOT Expensive

Expert Davey Tree Surgeons will examine your trees free of charge—and if they need scientific treatment the charge is quite nominal. Call in a Davey Surgeon before it's too late . . . before decay, disease or starvation ruins your beautiful trees. They are too valuable to you to ignore them. Davey Surgeons are internationally known for their ability to diagnose the condition of any kind of tree and if necessary to restore them to natural health and vigor.

An expert examination will cost you nothing and may save anxiety and expense later. Phone for an appointment today—now!

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A tobacco fresh and fragrant as Spring—a man's smoke—always companionable—always enjoyable. Herbert Tareyton London Smoking Mixture adds pleasure to pleasure with every pipeful—a choice tobacco—cool as a breeze—rich in every quality that creates the perfect smoke.



Hermetically Sealed Pouch Packages . . . 25c
Home Tins . . . \$1.50
Humidor Jars . . . \$1.50 and \$3.00

HERBERT TAREYTON SMOKING MIXTURE

Manufactured and Guaranteed by The Tuckett Tobacco Company Limited, Head Office: Hamilton

One reason the enforcement people call it an alcohol ring is that there seems to be no end to it.—Dallas News.

He (smoking a cigaret)—"Shall I blow you a ring?"
She—"You can blow me to one."—Boston Transcript.

SATURDAY NIGHT

SOCIETY

TRAVEL

FASHION

HOMES

GARDENS

TORONTO, CANADA, SEPTEMBER 5, 1931

BROADWAY THEATRE

By JOHN E. WEBBER

BROCK PEMBERTON, identified heretofore with such achievements as "Strictly Dishonorable" and "Six Characters", opened the belated season of drama this week with a mystery-melodrama, "Three Times The Hour", the work of Valentine Davies, a promising young playwright and former pupil of Prof. Baker at Yale. Both the mystery and the melodrama are there and, as an added novelty, the mystery is in reverse, with the audience invited to the solution of something about to happen, instead of something that has already happened.

The action takes place simultaneously on three floors of a banker's residence. On the first floor, on which the first act opens, there is a dance, off stage, and much suppressed excitement on stage. The banker in his library, third floor, has that day received a threatening letter, and detectives, in evening clothes are very busy scanning guests, wise-cracking and running up and down stairs. Reporters and telephone calls carry on the confusion. The second act brings us one floor nearer the mystery but no nearer the solution. It is only when we reach the third floor in the third act, that the plot is finally uncovered and the situation unscrambled. The letter is a fake, the banker's own idea as a stall, to avoid meeting his victims. And the shot we heard in the first act, instead of an answer to the threat, takes place in a scuffle with the reporter who has run down the banker's villainy and carries his confession in his pocket.

The idea is novel enough, perhaps too novel for our puzzle experts, and the suspense ingeniously contrived. The solution, however, hardly justifies it all. Sitting with taut nerves for two acts, expectation is apt to run too high for a playwright's inventiveness, and this is precisely what happened. Mr. Pemberton has staged the new play with his accustomed skill and taste, and assembled a competent cast for its performance.

THE VANITIES

THE theatre event of the week was, of course, the opening of the new Earl Carroll theatre with the new Earl Carroll revue,—"the theatre of all time, with the Vanities of all Vanities. Both may even be as history making as their own press bureau anticipated for us, or the excitement of opening night might lead one to believe. Certainly not since the opening of the ill-fated Century Theatre, has there been so much excitement abroad the Rialto, nor so much, in the air, of momentous happening. But oh the difference in purpose, the difference even in ourselves! Twenty-five swift years ago we were still solemn about the Art of the Theatre and its mission. And in that solemnity we thought to buy a National Theatre, as we would a yacht or an opera house, for a city (and nation) without any theatre tradition, and psychologically hostile to all tradition.

And now the Century is gone. One night last winter we happened to pass the spot where it once stood, and where in lonely solitude, the beautiful proscenium arch, with carved pillars, still stood, a ghostly and impressive ruin, sharing with the night watchman the loneliness of his night, and warming old memories of its own at his little fire.

This is a ponderous approach to the bright portals of the new Earl Carroll theatre, built for no more solemn purpose than to provide bright entertainment for a public that is, and to cater to tastes that most abundantly, are. They may not be your tastes or ours—not in our pharisaical moods at least—but what are we two, as Shaw would say, against so many.

The new Carroll then, built on the site of the old, at a cost 'tis said, of \$4,500,000, let us say at once is the last word in theatre construction and appointment, and the first of purely modernistic design. In its own modest report, "a new style of decoration has been established for future generations to copy". In any case it is no casual achievement. It is vividly and eagerly modern, even to the pattern of its carpet. The walls are black, Burke-stone and velvet, trimmed with stainless steel. The lighting is in pyramids and bands, not a fixture visible anywhere. Innovations and gadgets of all kinds make for perfect control and flexibility of operation.



Left, Tilly Losch, premier danseuse in "The Band Wagon". Right, Gertrude McDonald and Carl Randall, featured dancers in "The Third Little Show".



But the innovation of real public interest is the \$3 top price for seats. The Carroll is not only the most colorful and modern, but also the largest, city theatre. It was built large enough, its owner says, to provide room for his spacious shows, and seats enough to pay for them at thrift prices. And no more colorful, elaborate, dazzling, daring and audacious show than the new revue, has ever been offered at any price. It's a bargain, even for old eyes that can only open in wonder and close in regret. Over the stage door is inscribed "Through these portals pass the most beautiful girls in the world". We kept them open just long enough to verify it.

MIDDLE-CLASS

IN "After To-morrow", John Golden, its sponsor, loyal as ever to democracy, shifts the scene to Washington Heights, where even out-of-towners need not be told, rents are not as high as on Park Avenue or Sutton Place, and life in comparison, just plain drab. The male head of this middle-class (if there are such things in America) household before us, is one of life's little failures for whom much might be said, but never in praise, by the sleazy blonde wife, who for twenty years has taunted him with his futility and tortured him with regrets that she ever married him. His only moral support in this life of grubby domesticity, bills and sarcastic wise-cracks, is a daughter who has long been in love with a lively chap in the neighborhood, and with whose matrimonial hopes and constantly defeated plans, the action of the play is chiefly concerned. Between them the youngsters have saved \$500, his break has come at last, in the form of a new job at forty per, and the day of days for them has arrived. After to-morrow the new life begins.

Another unsuspected romance, however, has been brooding in the same basement flat and culminates, on this their eve of happiness, in the flight of the blonde shrew with her lodger. Instead of throwing his hat in the air, the loyal little husband has a stroke and the youngsters' earnings must now go to hospital expenses. They are decent youngsters,—the Golden rule is decency,—and readily postpone their plans, put away the wedding veil, the presents and those inevitable "cuties", before the new disaster. But, of course, virtue eventually has its reward, even if the price is high, and even if the drabness of their young day gets its first tint from the sunset of the pathetic little life that was, after all very dear to one of them.

Out of such heart-throbs, freely mingled of cheerfulness, courage, humor and witty lines, "After To-Morrow" is fashioned. It is not a play to delight the sophisticated or cynical. It will not be a runner-up for the Pulitzer Prize. But it will have its audiences, even in these days when drabness need not be sought in the theatre. Hugh Stange is the author.

THE FILM PARADE By MARY LOWREY ROSS

WHAT has become of the old white-haired mother of the screen? Has she settled down at last in the poorhouse-over-the-hill, as she threatened for so many years?

Whatever the reason she seems to have shifted all her difficulties and responsibilities to the other side of the house. The screen has gone completely paternal. Every day has been Father's Day for weeks. We have had Lionel Barrymore playing father to Norma Shearer, Actor-Father Bennett playing father to Actress-daughter Bennett, H. B. Warner playing father to Dorothy Mackaill, Clive Brook playing father to Peggy Shannon, and now Lionel Barrymore once more, father this time to Madge Evans.

All these fathers have a thoroughly bad time with their daughters who have been indulging in every nasty form of what is nowadays called Negativism. They won't marry this young man and they will marry that, they won't tell Father all about it when they stay out at a party till eight o'clock next morning, they won't explain where they got this thousand-dollar bracelet and what they did with that thousand-dollar cheque. They do all the things in fact that in an age less notional than ours would get them shut up on bread and water for a month.

To Lionel Barrymore goes the award of being the best Father-of-the-Month. He doesn't nag, he doesn't fuss, he just goes out quietly and shoots the man who threatens his daughter's happiness. And he gives to a plot that is inherently incredible, certain moments of drama and actual soundness.

"Guilty Hands" is good ingenious melodrama. And that final moment, where rigor mortis acts as the medium of vengeance must have sent its inventor pacing up and down the floor, as Thackeray is once said to have paced, shouting, "My God, I am a genius!"

SCREEN SNAPSHOTS

SOME years ago I was sent to interview a screen celebrity who was making a personal appearance in vaudeville. He had been a tremendous sensation in his day. The door-man told me that on one occasion women and girls lined the sidewalk from the stage door to the street waiting for him, and when he appeared, reaching out to touch him reverently as he went past.

He flung open the door as I knocked. He was wearing a plus-four suit of burning copper, with a pale jade tie and stockings and an opal pin. "Ah—here you are!" he cried in a voice of indescribable richness.

He conducted the interview himself. And first he presented himself as a public character discussing his work and its relationship to art. After that he described his home and family life, and his love for children. He talked a little in the light amusing way about his clothes. He emerged as a self-portrait.

Left, Miriam Hopkins and Maurice Chevalier in Ernst Lubitsch's film, "The Smiling Lieutenant". Right, Ricardo Cortez and Kay Francis in "Transgression".



warmly and rather whimsically presented, with expert touches of humanity.

And all the time one felt, with a faint creeping of the flesh, that this so humanly acting human being wasn't really human at all. He was a magnificent simulacrum of manhood. He was two-dimensional, like his own figure on the screen, with length and breadth but no substance. He was a splendid likeness but the original appeared to have been completely misled.

That seems to be the fate that overtakes all the film-folk. They turn to shades, and all the incantations of their press-men and women can't bring them back to life. When they do speak it turns to such dreadful gibberish as "Oh I want to live! It is only through living that we come close to the human heart!" (I am quoting from screen utterances in a prominent moving picture magazine this month) "I have been called mysterious, but I am not mysterious, only terribly sensitive and afraid. . . . "My husband's mash-notes? We read them together. It is one of our greatest pleasures. . . . I suppose if I didn't have a sense of humor I might get angry. But I have a sense of humor. How could I help having one, married to Maurice?"

The publicity people do their best for them. They show them in their own homes, their own living rooms, almost their own baths. They show them romping on their lawns with their children. But their homes have always the prettified austerity or the fearful splendor of moving picture sets, and even the youngest babies seem to have an eye wisely cocked towards the camera. They try to break the spell by showing them just human and folks-y and this produces the worst effects of all. No screen-vamp raising and lowering her chenille-fringed eyelids was ever so completely camera-conscious as Will Rogers as he appeared in a screen-shot this week; uncouthly hunched, his bang over his eye-brow, chewing a wad of property gum.

The only screen personality who has ever been known to escape the blight is Mr. Bobby Jones. Mr. Jones always has the appearance of a stolid reluctant but nicely brought up little boy who has been pressed into an active part in a Sunday School entertainment, and who is privately awfully ashamed of the uninhibited gambollings of his little companions.

"TRANSATLANTIC"

IN "TRANSATLANTIC" we have the familiar trick so successfully employed in "Grand Hotel" of taking a small self-contained little world and playing the fates of various characters against each other.

It is a good trick and makes for tight, smartly moving melodrama. In "Transatlantic" the little world is an ocean-going steamer. The action takes off rather slowly, with too many extras, too much leave-taking at the dock and too many shots rather obviously employed for atmosphere. But once aboard the lugger things begin to move. Tight-lipped threats, sea-going guns packed under the tails of splendid dinner-jackets, shoot, shoot, shoot, bang, bang, bang, and a beautiful girl who contrives as usual to get thoroughly in the way of the action.

Edmund Lowe plays, rather over-competently, the part of the noble crook.

BROADWAY GUIDE

"After To-Morrow", humor and pathos in a basement flat, a well acted comedy.

"Grand Hotel", Vicki Baum's great drama with Eugenie Leontovich, outstanding play.

"Once in a Lifetime", hilarious satire on Hollywood still on view.

"Precedent", stirring indictment of American justice based on Mooney-Billings case.

"Private Lives", Noel Coward's comedy, in a second edition.

"Shoot The Works", Heywood Brown's homey and intimate revue with himself pretty much the "works".

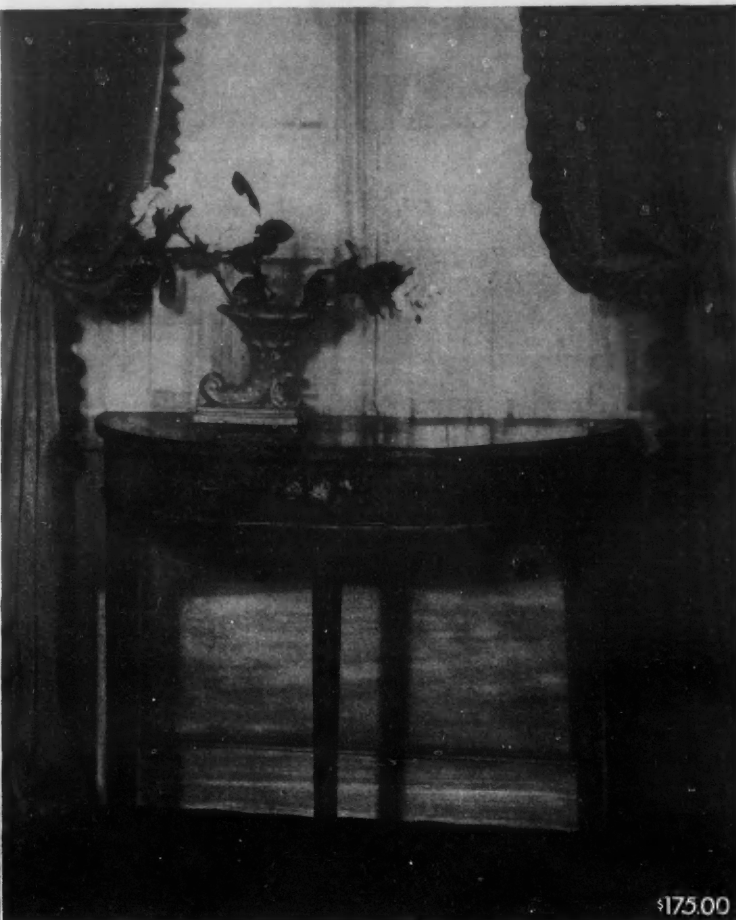
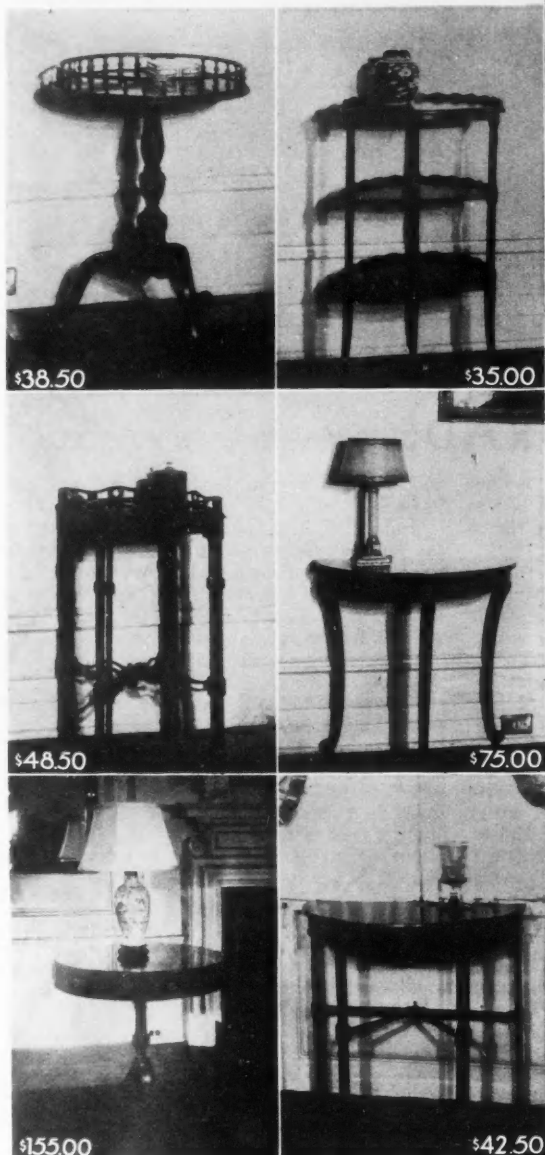
"The Band Wagon", leading the parade of new revues with the Astaires, Tilly Losch and others.

"The Barretts of Wimpole Street", lovely as the Browning romance itself.

"Three Times The Hour", a new and novel mystery melodrama.

Thornton-Smith emphasizes TABLES

Newest decorative schemes require the use of many small tables . . .



. . . to show you
how very beautiful these
new reproductions are . . .

WE'VE accomplished a very exciting thing—after years of plotting and planning, of hoping for, and harping on, perfection. We've created, in this country, masterly reproductions in which Old World taste and technique are subtly in sympathy with New World tempo. Superb pieces with exquisite fidelity to their originals. And the prices at which they are offered when compared with those asked elsewhere, for pieces in no manner comparable, evidence the moderate cost at which furniture of real distinction is available to those able to appreciate it. We are eager to have you see them.

THORNTON-SMITH

342 YONGE STREET, TORONTO

LONDON LETTER

By P. O'D.

Aug. 17th, 1931.

THE glorious Twelfth! But perhaps, before starting to talk about the glorious Twelfth, I should explain that I mean the Twelfth of August, and not any other Twelfth whose glory, though equally great, may be of a more belligerent character. Not that there isn't shooting enough and to spare on the Twelfth of August. In fact, shooting is what the anniversary exists for—and lethal shooting at that! But birds, and not one's fellow-countrymen of divergent political and religious views! Which is altogether a more sensible and satisfactory form of shooting—for everyone, of course, except the birds.

The Twelfth of August is the beginning of the grouse-shooting season, and of shooting in general, for the grouse is the first of the game-birds to come under the guns, or over them, or slip safely past them, as the case may be. So as soon as Cowes Week was over, Society—and a great many quite humble sportsmen who are not even society with a small "s"—hurried away to the northern moors to tramp about in the mist and the wet heather, or wait uncomfortably in the butts while the beaters drive the birds across.

This year the weather has so far been nothing less than appalling, and on account of the wet and cold and the diseases which afflict preserved game, the grouse are far from plentiful. Also more than half the people who have gone up to Scotland or the Yorkshire moors are probably wondering if they can really afford it. But I don't imagine that any of these unfortunate circumstances will really spoil the sport. The great thing is to be up there on the high moors, all purple

with flowering heather, with the birds calling through the drifting mist, and the brown mountain streams tumbling down through the glens. If you get tired, you at least get hungry, and there are no lunches like the lunches you eat in the middle of a day's hard shooting. Besides, English people have a genius for cold food in hampers. And if you get wet, as you generally do, for the bonnie, bonnie heather is pretty nearly the world's dampest land-plant, there are always flasks galore. And what better excuse could one want than the necessity of warding off a cold?

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL, whose public life now is devoted mostly to the making of protests against one thing and another, has once more come into the limelight, this time with an attack on the British Broadcasting Corporation. It seems that he wanted to make a speech over the air on the subject of India, and the B.B.C., whose destinies are now directed by Mr. Witley, the former Speaker of the House of Commons, refused to let him. That, of course, riled Mr. Churchill considerably, but what riled him most of all was that they let other people speak on the subject, whose views happened to fit in better with the policy of the Government. So the fat's in the fire, and sizzling merrily, and spattering freely over into the Press.

As Canadian radio-fans may or may not be aware, broadcasting in England is entirely a Government show. The B.B.C. is really a branch of the Post Office, and its policy, in the last resort, is dictated by the Postmaster General. In some ways it is a very good system indeed. Taking the average, week in

and week out, the radio programmes are probably the finest in the world. And one is not yanked violently every few minutes out of the soothing or inspiring moods they induce, by reminders that one is hearing them through the courtesy of the Hunkadory Upholstery Company, or the cigarette company, or the toothpaste company, or the chain of newspapers, all whose well-known products . . .

The English radio-fan is spared such unnecessary, or at least untimely suggestions. But he is mulcted each year of some ten shillings by way of wireless license, which is not so much a wrench as a nuisance. And he is continually exposed to having his mind improved, which is even more of a nuisance. Government departments have a perfect passion for improving minds. Every now

and then when you feel like relaxing the tired brain with Bach and Brahms or the melodious mooring of saxophones, according to your taste in such matters, you turn the little knob and burst into a dissertation on architecture or astronomy or the domestic habits of the Tibetan yak. There are, I admit, two or three alternative programmes, but it is not unusual to find that they are all out to make you better or wiser. At such times I turn in my resentment to Paris—advertisements and all! They don't worry about the mind so much over there, and—well, advertisements are not so obnoxious when you can't understand more than one word in five.

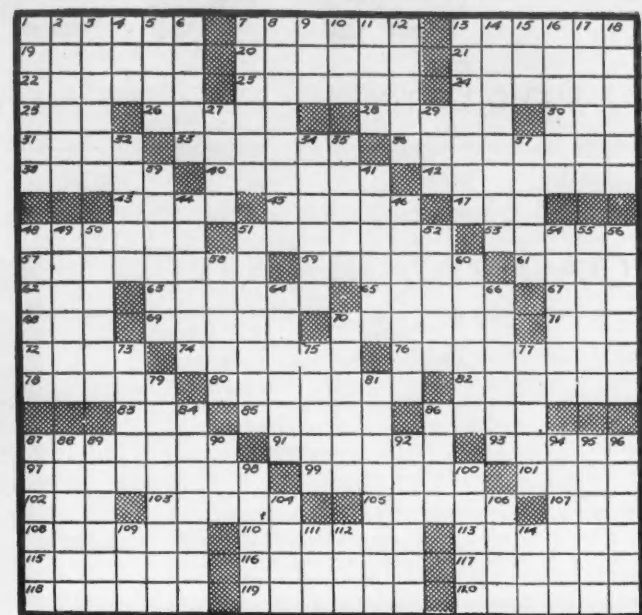
Another and more serious objection to the policy of the B.B.C. is their grandmotherly attitude towards controversial subjects. That is where Mr. Churchill has locked



SPANISH ROYAL CHILDREN ATTEND MASS
The Spanish Royal children on their way to Mass at St. Patrick's Church, Belfast, on Lady Day.

THE CROSS WORD PUZZLE

By W. H. SHERIDAN



ACROSS

- 1 A vial or cruet.
- 7 Pertaining to Vinegar.
- 13 Tap.
- 19 Long, arched building.
- 20 Disease.
- 21 Infringer on copyright laws.
- 22 North European race.
- 23 Organ stops.
- 24 Ester formed by glycerine and acetic acid.
- 25 Combining form of two.
- 26 Aromatic plant.
- 28 Absolutely.
- 30 Implement used for weeding.
- 31 Island; poet.
- 33 Canine madness.
- 36 Most peaceful.
- 38 Alluvial deposit.
- 40 Article of footwear.
- 42 Withdraws from circulation.
- 43 City in Iowa.
- 45 Moves forward gradually.
- 47 Haunt.
- 48 Figures of speech.
- 51 Oriental.
- 53 Townships in ancient Greece.
- 57 Became indignant.
- 59 Favorable opinion.
- 61 A small American rail.
- 62 Danish territorial division.
- 63 Mantle worn by knights.
- 65 Strayed.
- 67 Hurried.
- 68 Female antelope.
- 69 Excavation for extracting ore.
- 70 Unpaid balance.
- 71 Suffix denoting full of.
- 72 Vessel for heating liquids.
- 74 Decoy.
- 76 Makes an official estimate of property.
- 78 Turn aside.
- 80 Spanish term of respect for matrons.
- 82 Last.
- 83 Acquire.
- 85 Grill with pepper

DOWN

- 1 Impartial.
- 2 Stir.
- 3 Roll of parchment.
- 4 Street boy.
- 5 Pertaining to a hypothetical power.
- 6 Go back in thought or discourse.
- 7 Microscopic form of life.
- 8 Short, light rifles.
- 9 Note in Guido's scale.
- 10 Follow persistently.
- 11 Dates in the Roman calendar.
- 12 Membranous sacs.
- 13 Boxed.
- 14 Placed a guard about.
- 15 Fury.
- 16 Fold.
- 17 Indolent.
- 18 Dogmas.
- 19 Food fish.
- 29 Air: combining form.

- 32 Russian stockade.
- 34 Swirled.
- 35 Scandinavian legends.
- 37 Baseball teams.
- 39 Catkins.
- 41 A written message.
- 44 Property.
- 46 Range of mountains.
- 48 Trafficked.
- 49 Situated at a distance.
- 50 Display.
- 51 Fitted.
- 53 Goddess of the growing grain.
- 54 Melancholy.
- 55 Expunges.
- 56 Heathiest.
- 58 Hard, dark woods: poet.
- 60 Contemptible: coll.
- 64 Controlled.
- 66 Reveries.
- 70 Pertaining to the atmosphere.
- 73 A shield or defensive armor.
- 75 Small, sheltered inlets.
- 77 Cut of meat.
- 79 Conf.
- 81 Union of interests.
- 84 Those appointed to count votes.
- 86 Algonquin Indian.
- 87 King of the Huns.
- 88 Spoke monotonously.
- 89 Skilled.
- 90 River in Wales.
- 92 Reverberated.
- 94 Befitted.
- 95 Hardest substance of the animal body.
- 96 Accentuate.
- 98 Viscid solution of sugar.
- 100 Gaseous products formed in coal mines.
- 104 Nuzzle.
- 106 To shoot out suddenly.
- 109 River in England.
- 111 To entangle.
- 112 Insect.
- 114 Tool for cutting pipe threads.

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When you come to think of it, the surprising thing is that London has not already a Mormon temple. In a country with a mil-

lion surplus women or so, one would expect their peculiar tenets to find considerable popular favor. Of course, I am aware that modern Mormonism has officially renounced polygamy, but it is possible that the initiates do not take such public and enforced renunciation too seriously. They may still go on hoping.

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Children's Shampoo
The children's hair will be lovely and healthy if washed regularly with Evan Williams Shampoo.
Buy "Camomile" for fair hair. "Graduated" for brown or black hair.
An Empire Product
SOLD EVERYWHERE
Sole Canadian Distributors
PALMER'S LIMITED
MONTREAL
Evan Williams HENNA SHAMPOO



EVE OF BATTLE IN THE SOUTH
The troops from the Aldershot Command massed over a large area for the recent manoeuvres. The picture shows the Duke of Connaught watching the march-past of troops near the Hog's Back. With him are Princess Marie Louise, Princess Patricia, and her son, and General Harington.



\$1 and up at all good stores

alluring....
even to masculine eyes

knitted to wear well
in every fashionable color and weight

MERCURY HOSIERY

MERCURY HAMILTON MILLS LIMITED ONTARIO



SHOPPING TRAGEDIES

Shopping has its little tragedies. Ever watched the "eternal triangle" of a smart furniture salesman and a young married couple on the floor of some mass-production furniture store?

Young couple stops before (say) a dining room suite. "Oh! I do like that," says wife. Hubby, dubious but determined to agree, chimes chorus. Clever salesman sees his opportunity. Pounces. "Put up clever side play with cushions, taps woodwork, argues wheedlingly and—hypnotic!—before you can say 'knife' an unwanted suite is bought to become an incubus in the home for years to come. . . . But you are free in Ridpaths. We do not sell. We prefer to let our customers buy. There's a big difference. Come and browse round our galleries. No one will urge you to purchase.



JUNIOR AND SENIOR
Metric, Day and Night Sessions.
Individual Instruction
Re-opens September 8th
FARQUHARSON SCHOOL
TORONTO Estab. 1906
Huntley and Bloor

THE WENTWORTH ARMS
HAMILTON, CANADA
On the main highway between Toronto and Niagara—opposite Court House facing a lovely park offers a delightful home atmosphere to discriminating motorists—Special rates for tourist parties.
Book now for accommodation for Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto.

Fern Cottage
ON LAKE COUCHICHING
"The Home of Rolls and Honey"
All Summer Sports. Private Golf Course—Everything here to make a happy holiday. Phone Commins' Travel Service, 57 Bloor W., Kings. 8911 for reservations.
Rates \$25 Weekly

Green Gables Inn and Cabins
SEAL COVE, CRESCENT BEACH
CAPE ELIZABETH, MAINE
"The House Beside the Sea"
Special rates commencing Labor Day throughout September and October, nothing over three fifty to five dollars per day. Rooms and cabins with and without bath, heated. Golf, Tennis, Boating, Hunting, Fishing, Horseback Riding.
Booklets, Mrs. C. T. Swett, Mgr.

Such lather!
Such refreshing
fragrance, such skin
softening and cleansing!
Baby's Own Soap
10 Individual Cordon
9-31

Bewitching EYES
Maybelline Eyelash Darkener will instantly transform your lashes into a dark, luxuriant fringe, making them appear longer. Harmless and easy to use. A touch of Maybelline Eye Shadow to your eyelids will add depth, beauty and expression. Form the brows with the clean, smooth Maybelline Eyebrow Pencil—then you will have re-made your eyes into soulful pools of loveliness. Insist upon the genuine—preferred by millions for over fifteen years.
Maybelline

Making the Man
Selecting the Shop and the Gown

By Norman John

FOR too long the men that design and make our clothes have been notoriously conservative in their viewpoint, and utterly lacking in the impulse of daring that would permit them freely to add an eighth of an inch to a coat or to withdraw the same bit.

Just when the case seemed desperate a great change has been noted, and now even in the tailoring profession certain untrammelled spirits may be found that will positively suggest a new style. There was a period a long, long time ago, as styles run, say three years ago, when you simply had to be firm with your tailor, if you wished to depart from tradition. The bigger the fight you had to put up the greater the reputation of the tailor. Stylists and those awake to the pleasures of ushering in something new, twisted in the toils, until finally their uproar was heard and the demand filled. Today it is a positive treat to spend a few hours in the clutches of even our very best tailors.

You no longer have to be firm with them.

Or if you do, I suggest that you cast about and see if you cannot land one of these more aggressive men that are just aching to see you in something that would have sent your doting grandfather packing with the proverbial shilling as a disgrace to the fine name of the family. All of which is simply to state that if you select one of the modern tailors you may expect to be shown new styles that will fairly take your breath away, and incidentally replace it with that zest usually associated with fruit salts.

Consult this tailor of yours about color, consult him about mixed ensembles, talk Glenurquhart checks, Hounds' tooth checks, black vicuna jackets with striped worsted trousers. If he takes the bait be sure he is well equipped to fill your fall tailoring needs.

Recently I mentioned double-breasted jackets. Here let me repeat that they merit your consideration. They will be right for fall and early winter. Buttons should be widely spaced, nearly at the limit, lapels should be fairly wide and sharply peaked, and the jacket can be all of three-quarters of an inch longer than last season. For the coming fall days when you will be outdoors, do see that you possess a brown tweed jacket, and here the hounds' tooth check is just right; then with this wear gray slacks.

While the debonair men of France are also following England in the matters of outerwear, it is to them that we must turn for the full interpretation of the purpose of the gown. First, gowns were confined to the dressing room or bed chamber, more recently to blossom forth on nearly every bathing beach in the civilized world. Now they seem destined to step forth into wider circles.

Quick to see the new and broader acceptance of the dressing gown, the maker undertook to give the dressing gown new style. How well he has succeeded may be witnessed every day in our better shops or on the persons of some of our younger crowds. From a humble beginning of utility alone, the present dressing gown has become a thing of beauty, suitable for any company. Thank the women and their tea-pajamas if you like, but now you can be seen in your gown in perfect taste and what is more in comfort.

Mule in a barnyard, lazy and sick. Boy with a pin on the end of a stick. Boy jabbed the mule—mule gave a lurch—(services Monday at the M. E. Church).—Bowling Green Exponent.

Increasingly frequent movements for a federated church would indicate that religion is losing its sects appeal.—Thomas-ton (Ga.) Times.

A returning tourist tells of seeing in Europe a bed 20 feet long and 10 feet wide. Sounds like a lot of bunk.—Nashville Southern Lumberman.

Our prediction is that the depression will be over long before any two experts agree as to what caused it.—Judge.

One memory European nations usually keep green is where they last buried the hatchet.—Arkansas Gazette.

After reading about that test of radio-controlled destroyers a lot of parents will be wanting to buy some of that equipment for their kids.—San Diego Union.

Debts make wars and wars make debts—and there you are.—Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.



Repeated triumphs alone make the winner

A STALWART Canadian-bred wins a great race—the King's Plate. Excellent! This record alone, however, does not place him among the racing idols. But he repeats! He wins the King Edward Gold Cup—he wins the Toronto Cup. This makes him an undisputed champion. The extra margin of quality is there, and a winner must have this extra margin.

Pre-eminence in golf has been accorded, not to the winner of one or two titles, but to the man whose prowess enabled him to win four major championships during 1930. And here is still another repeat winner with a record extending over nearly a quarter century:

There are 14 builders of straight eight motor cars in the McLaughlin-Buick field, and McLaughlin-Buick alone with its new Eight sells more than twice as many as the next company in its field. McLaughlin-Buick alone has thousands upon thousands more cars in

operation than the second company—a notable record. And now, do you think that McLaughlin-Buick could have won this pre-eminent position more than ten years ago and could actually repeat every single year since, if McLaughlin-Buick did not build that extra margin of quality into McLaughlin-Buick cars?

The repeat winner on the turf—the repeat winner in golf—the repeat winner in business capture the interest of the world, and the world is quick to respond, because everybody loves a winner.

Owing to their popularity, the present models of 1931 McLaughlin-Buick Straight Eights will be continued throughout the fall.

The new McLaughlin-Buick Straight Eights, in four series and four price ranges, are offered in 22 luxurious models from \$1,290 to \$2,660, at factory, Oshawa. Taxes extra.



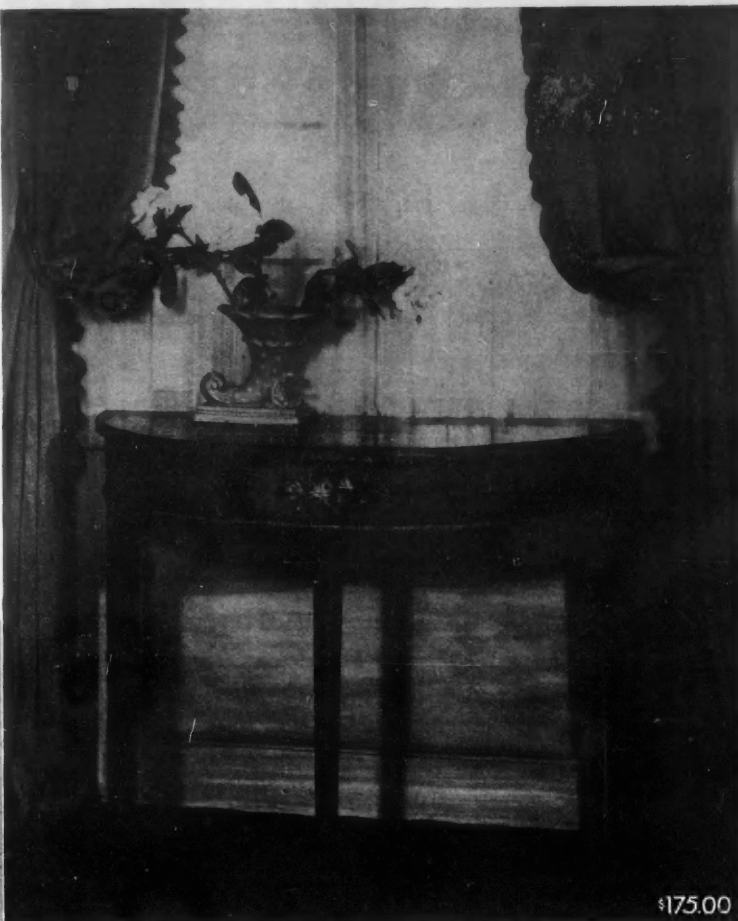
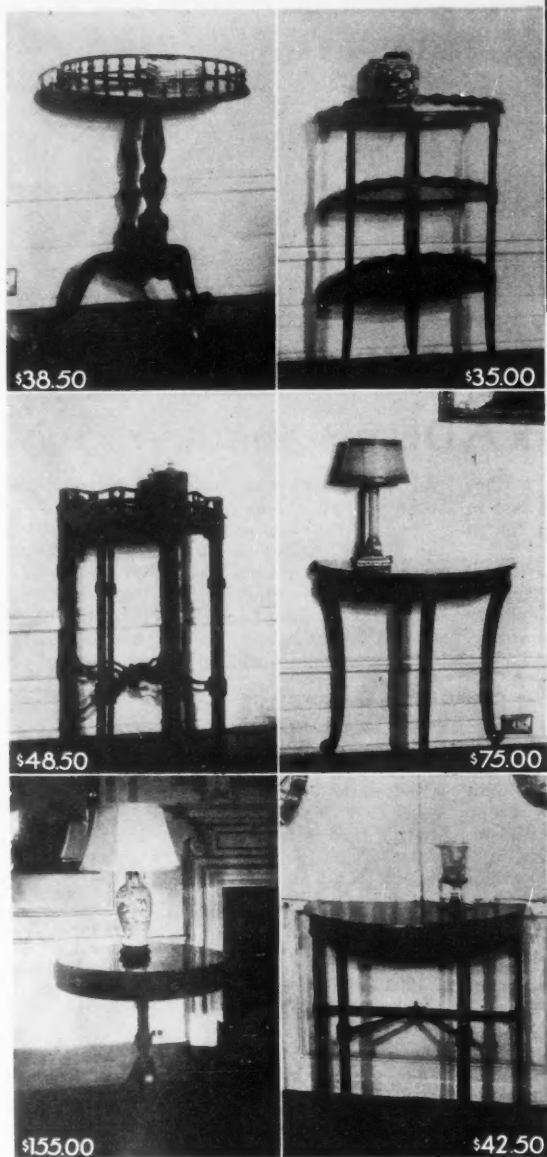
The Straight Eight by **McLAUGHLIN-BUICK**

A GENERAL MOTORS VALUE

Your nearest McLaughlin-Buick dealer is listed under "General Motors Cars" in the classified pages of your telephone directory.

Thornton-Smith emphasizes TABLES

Newest decorative schemes require the use of many small tables . . .



. . . to show you
how very beautiful these
new reproductions are . . .

WE'VE accomplished a very exciting thing—after years of plotting and planning, of hoping for, and harping on, perfection. We've created, in this country, masterly reproductions in which Old World taste and technique are subtly in sympathy with New World tempo. Superb pieces with exquisite fidelity to their originals. And the prices at which they are offered when compared with those asked elsewhere, for pieces in no manner comparable, evidence the moderate cost at which furniture of real distinction is available to those able to appreciate it. We are eager to have you see them.

THORNTON-SMITH

342 YONGE STREET, TORONTO

LONDON LETTER

By P. O'D.

Aug. 17th, 1931.

THE glorious Twelfth! But perhaps, before starting to talk about the glorious Twelfth, I should explain that I mean the Twelfth of August, and not any other Twelfth whose glory, though equally great, may be of a more belligerent character. Not that there isn't shooting enough and to spare on the Twelfth of August. In fact, shooting is what the anniversary exists for—and lethal shooting at that! But birds, and not one's fellow-countrymen of divergent political and religious views! Which is altogether a more sensible and satisfactory form of shooting—for everyone, of course, except the birds.

The Twelfth of August is the beginning of the grouse-shooting season, and of shooting in general, for the grouse is the first of the game-birds to come under the guns, or over them, or slip safely past them, as the case may be. So as soon as Cowes Week was over, Society—and a great many quite humble sportsmen who are not even society with a small "s"—hurried away to the northern moors to tramp about in the mist and the wet heather, or wait uncomfortably in the butts while the beaters drive the birds across.

This year the weather has so far been nothing less than appalling, and on account of the wet and cold and the diseases which afflict preserved game, the grouse are far from plentiful. Also more than half the people who have gone up to Scotland or the Yorkshire moors are probably wondering if they can really afford it. But I don't imagine that any of these unfortunate circumstances will really spoil the sport. The great thing is to be up there on the high moors, all purple

with flowering heather, with the birds calling through the drifting mist, and the brown mountain streams tumbling down through the glens. If you get tired, you at least get hungry, and there are no lunches like the lunches you eat in the middle of a day's hard shooting. Besides, English people have a genius for cold food in hampers. And if you get wet, as you generally do, for the bonnie, bonnie heather is pretty nearly the world's dampest land-plant, there are always flasks galore. And what better excuse could one want than the necessity of warding off a cold?

MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL, whose public life now is devoted mostly to the making of protests against one thing and another, has once more come into the limelight, this time with an attack on the British Broadcasting Corporation. It seems that he wanted to make a speech over the air on the subject of India, and the B.B.C., whose destinies are now directed by Mr. Witley, the former Speaker of the House of Commons, refused to let him. That, of course, riled Mr. Churchill considerably, but what riled him most of all was that they let other people speak on the subject, whose views happened to fit in better with the policy of the Government. So the fat's in the fire, and sizzling merrily, and spattering freely over into the Press.

As Canadian radio-fans may or may not be aware, broadcasting in England is entirely a Government show. The B.B.C. is really a branch of the Post Office, and its policy, in the last resort, is dictated by the Postmaster General. In some ways it is a very good system indeed. Taking the average, week in

and week out, the radio programmes are probably the finest in the world. And one is not yanked violently every few minutes out of the soothing or inspiring moods they induce, by reminders that one is hearing them through the courtesy of the Hunkadory Upholstery Company, or the cigarette company, or the toothpaste company, or the chain of newspapers, all whose well-known products . . .

The English radio-fan is spared such unnecessary, or at least untimely suggestions. But he is mulcted each year of some ten shillings by way of wireless license, which is not so much a wrench as a nuisance. And he is continually exposed to having his mind improved, which is even more of a nuisance. Government departments have a perfect passion for improving minds. Every now

and then when you feel like relaxing the tired brain with Bach and Brahms or the melodious moaning of saxophones, according to your taste in such matters, you turn the little knob and burst into a dissertation on architecture or astronomy or the domestic habits of the Tibetan yak. There are, I admit, two or three alternative programmes, but it is not unusual to find that they are all out to make you better or wiser. At such times I turn in my resentment to Paris—advertisements and all! They don't worry about the mind so much over there, and—well, advertisements are not so obnoxious when you can't understand more than one word in five.

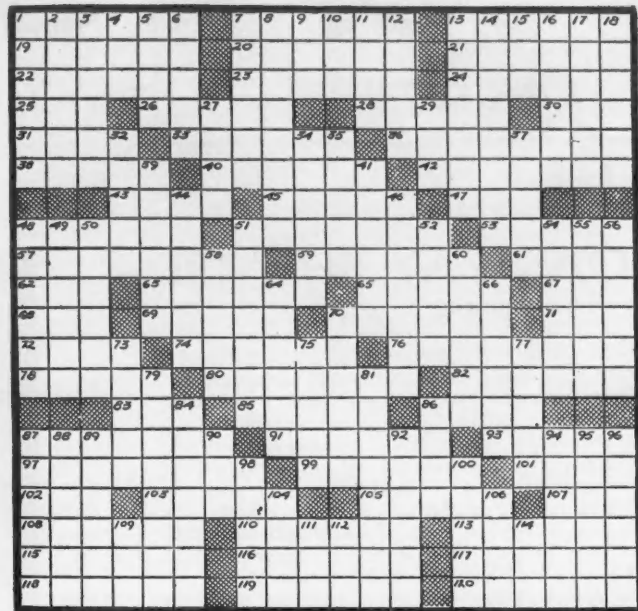
Another and more serious objection to the policy of the B.B.C. is their grandmotherly attitude towards controversial subjects. That is where Mr. Churchill has locked



SPANISH ROYAL CHILDREN ATTEND MASS
The Spanish Royal children on their way to Mass at St. Patrick's Church, Belfast, on Lady Day.

THE CROSS WORD PUZZLE

By W. H. SHERIDAN



- ACROSS**
- 1 A vial or cruet.
 - 7 Pertaining to Vinegar.
 - 13 Tap.
 - 19 Long, arched building.
 - 20 Disease.
 - 21 Infringer on copyright laws.
 - 22 North European race.
 - 23 Organ stops.
 - 24 Ester formed by glycerine and acetic acid.
 - 25 Combining form of two.
 - 26 Aromatic plant.
 - 28 Absolutely.
 - 30 Implement used for weeding.
 - 31 Island: poet.
 - 33 Canine madness.
 - 36 Most peaceful.
 - 38 Alluvial deposit.
 - 40 Article of footwear.
 - 42 Withdraws from circulation.
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- and hot condiments.**
- 86 Centrifugal inflorescence.
 - 87 Counseled.
 - 81 Merchant.
 - 93 Understands: coll.
 - 97 Braced frame-works of timbers.
 - 99 Cut off.
 - 101 County in England.
 - 102 High, pointed hill.
 - 103 Liquid part of any fat.
 - 105 Showing a profit.
 - 107 Basket of a balloon.
 - 108 Guarantee.
 - 110 Roman: combining form.
 - 113 Form of address.
 - 115 Ogler.
 - 116 Interest paid for money.
 - 117 Prepares firearm for discharge.
 - 118 Poisonous snakes of Europe.
 - 119 Fondled.
 - 120 Hardens.
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But you are free in Ridpaths. We do not sell. We prefer to let our customers buy. There's a big difference. Come and browse round our galleries. No one will urge you to purchase.



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10 Individual Cartons

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Selecting the Shop and the Gown

By Norman John

FOR too long the men that design and make our clothes have been notoriously conservative in their viewpoint, and utterly lacking in the impulse of daring that would permit them freely to add an eighth of an inch to a coat or to withdraw the same bit.

Just when the case seemed desperate a great change has been noted, and now even in the tailoring profession certain untrammelled spirits may be found that will positively suggest a new style. There was a period a long, long time ago, as styles run, say three years ago, when you simply had to be firm with your tailor, if you wished to depart from tradition. The bigger the fight you had to put up the greater the reputation of the tailor. Stylists and those awake to the pleasures of ushering in something new, twisted in the toils, until finally their uproar was heard and the demand filled. Today it is a positive treat to spend a few hours in the clutches of even our very best tailors.

You no longer have to be firm with them.

Or if you do, I suggest that you cast about and see if you cannot land one of these more aggressive men that are just aching to see you in something that would have sent your doting grandfather packing with the proverbial shilling as a disgrace to the fine name of the family. All of which is simply to state that if you select one of the modern tailors you may expect to be shown new styles that will fairly take your breath away, and incidentally replace it with that zest usually associated with fruit salts.

Consult this tailor of yours about color, consult him about mixed ensembles, talk Glenurquhart checks, Hounds' tooth checks, black vicuna jackets with striped worsted trousers. If he takes the bait be sure he is well equipped to fill your fall tailoring needs.

Recently I mentioned double-breasted jackets. Here let me repeat that they merit your consideration. They will be right for fall and early winter. Buttons should be widely spaced, nearly at the limit, lapels should be fairly wide and sharply peaked, and the jacket can be all of three-quarters of an inch longer than last season. For the coming fall days when you will be outdoors, do see that you possess a brown tweed jacket, and here the hounds' tooth check is just right; then with this wear gray slacks.

While the debonair men of France are also following England in the matters of outerwear, it is to them that we must turn for the full interpretation of the purpose of the gown. First, gowns were confined to the dressing room or bed chamber, more recently to blossom forth on nearly every bathing beach in the civilized world. Now they seem destined to step forth into wider circles.

Quick to see the new and broader acceptance of the dressing gown, the maker undertook to give the dressing gown new style. How well he has succeeded may be witnessed every day in our better shops or on the persons of some of our younger crowds. From a humble beginning of utility alone, the present dressing gown has become a thing of beauty, suitable for any company. Thank the women and their tea-pajamas if you like, but now you can be seen in your gown in perfect taste and what is more in comfort.

Mule in a barnyard, lazy and sick. Boy with a pin on the end of a stick. Boy jabbed the mule—mule gave a lurch—(services Monday at the M. E. Church).—Bowling Green Exponent.

Increasingly frequent movements for a federated church would indicate that religion is losing its sects appeal.—Thomas-ton (Ga.) Times.

A returning tourist tells of seeing in Europe a bed 20 feet long and 10 feet wide. Sounds like a lot of bunk.—Nashville Southern Lumberman.

Our prediction is that the depression will be over long before any two experts agree as to what caused it.—Judge.

One memory European nations usually keep green is where they last buried the hatchet.—Arkansas Gazette.

After reading about that test of radio-controlled destroyers a lot of parents will be wanting to buy some of that equipment for their kids.—San Diego Union.

Debts make wars and wars make debts—and there you are.—Boston Shoe and Leather Reporter.

"Dear mother —"
Just back from our honeymoon. Now I'm a housewife myself. I agree with you that
RED ROSE TEA
"is GOOD tea" 224



Repeated triumphs alone make the winner

A **STALWART** Canadian-bred wins a great race—the King's Plate. Excellent! This record alone, however, does not place him among the racing idols. But he repeats! He wins the King Edward Gold Cup—he wins the Toronto Cup. This makes him an undisputed champion. The extra margin of quality is there, and a winner must have this extra margin.

Pre-eminence in golf has been accorded, not to the winner of one or two titles, but to the man whose prowess enabled him to win four major championships during 1930. And here is still another repeat winner with a record extending over nearly a quarter century:

There are 14 builders of straight eight motor cars in the McLaughlin-Buick field, and McLaughlin-Buick alone with its new Eight sells more than twice as many as the next company in its field. McLaughlin-Buick alone has thousands upon thousands more cars in

operation than the second company—a notable record. And now, do you think that McLaughlin-Buick could have won this pre-eminent position more than ten years ago and could actually repeat every single year since, if McLaughlin-Buick did not build that extra margin of quality into McLaughlin-Buick cars?

The repeat winner on the turf—the repeat winner in golf—the repeat winner in business capture the interest of the world, and the world is quick to respond, because everybody loves a winner.

Owing to their popularity, the present models of 1931 McLaughlin-Buick Straight Eights will be continued throughout the fall.

The new McLaughlin-Buick Straight Eights, in four series and four price ranges, are offered in 22 luxurious models from \$1,290 to \$2,660, at factory, Oshawa. Taxes extra.



The Straight Eight by **McLAUGHLIN-BUICK**

A GENERAL MOTORS VALUE



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Visit Helena Rubinstein's Salon for make-up as individual as it is fashionable, and a personalized home beauty schedule...Of course the ideal starting point of your home regimen is a Salon Treatment—created just for you. Even one treatment will accomplish wonders for your skin and contour. Consultation without charge.

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stays on through all outdoor sports. Youthful! 1.00 Enchanté Lipstick—The most permanent lipstick ever created. Two perfect tones to harmonize with every type and every costume—Blonde (light), Brunette (medium) 2.00 On sale at her Salon and at leading Department and Drug stores.

PARIS **helena rubinstein** LONDON
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Your Voice Tells

By ISABEL MORGAN

"HER voice was ever soft, gentle and low, an excellent thing in woman," says the immortal bard. Yes, an excellent thing, and a charming thing too. Few of us realize that unconsciously we use our ears as much as our eyes to identify the persons with whom we come into contact. We all have heard a voice without seeing the speaker and been able to identify that person although years may have elapsed since the last meeting. Surely such an experience is enough to prove that voices are as distinctive as faces.

When one considers the unconsciously important part played by the voice in that curious blend of things that evolves itself into a personality, it is enough to convince one that the voice should be trained and guarded as carefully as the personal appearance.

A voice of low, thrilling timbre is a siren's voice that can make the listener forget the plainest face. Of course the common voice fault among women of this continent is high pitch. If only we could learn to keep the voice down in the lower registers instead of permitting it to rise somewhere in the region of high C as not infrequently happens when there is excitement in the air, women would become more glamorous and interesting than they ever have been.

There is something very compelling about a voice that is pitched low. People have to listen to the speaker even though there may be a great deal of distraction. They are compelled to do this simply because she is using her ordinary conversational tones and is making no attempt to compete with noise around her.

So many people who should know better have permitted their voices to become unpleasant or uninteresting instead of the things of beauty and color they should be. Unpleasant head tones, bad pitch and uninflected speech are some common faults. Women usually are the worst offenders—perhaps because their voices do not tend to have the volume and depth of men's voices, although occasionally one encounters an unpleasant voice among the other sex that sets the teeth of the listener on edge.

It is within the last two or three years that speaking voices have become important. For this we may thank the radio and the talking motion picture. Incidentally, it is interesting to know that the persons who have gained the greatest success as announcers and performers in these two new mediums have been singers and men and women of wide stage experience.

Graham MacNamee, whose name and fame as an announcer of special broadcasts is continent wide, was a concert singer—and a good one, too—before he took his

place before the microphone. Other well-known announcers have been singers of the first rank.

Turning to the talkies we need but mention such actors and actresses as George Arliss, Cyril Maude, Ethel, John and Lionel Barrymore, Ina Claire, Ruth Chatterton and Ann Harding to understand the part their voices have played in bringing them up to the first rank of players of the screen.

If one is a member of one of the Little Theatre groups that have established themselves in a number of cities, the problem of voice culture will be taken care of in the training received at the hands of the director. Training by a good elocution teacher should show excellent results after a time, also. Singing is another means of making the speaking voice more attractive. True, the singing voice may not make concert material but, at the hands of a competent teacher one will be trained to breathe



"Violette" is a new Jane Regny model. The dress is in purple woolen material; the small gilet in violet pique, and the belt in bright heliotrope.

correctly and to use the voice in the right way—as important in speaking as in singing.

Then there is the matter of inflection. Everybody knows somebody else whose voice runs on in a ceaseless monotone—unchanging and as colorless and drab as a piece of grey flannel. It is a tiresome voice, one that you long ardently to escape. It bores you to death although it may be telling you something which under other circumstances would be very interesting. Usually it will not, however, since as a general rule an uninteresting voice accompanies an equally uninteresting personality.

On the other hand a voice that is beautifully inflected can make the most commonplace narrative assume a color and significance that is out of all proportion to its importance—but not to the pleasure it gives the listener. Single out your friends who have inflected voices, or listen to any of the stage or screen stars mentioned above, and you will understand the importance of tonal color in lending significance to the words that are being spoken.

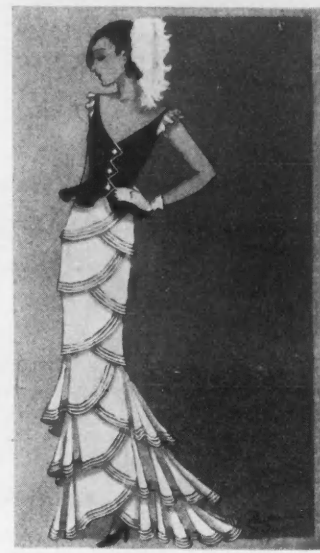
It is rather a pity that the old-time pastime of reading aloud has been superseded by more modern interests, because it was an excellent means of creating pleasing speaking voices. Perhaps we shall have to attempt to bring about a revival one of these days—if we would have people "hanging on our words".

DRESSING TABLE

AMONG some of the styles launched in Paris recently are evening accessories made of dead



Muffs are coming back in full force this winter and are to be seen in all the new collections in Paris at the present time. This short fur jacket shows an original note with its puffed sleeves.



This is the new tight silhouette for evening.

white kid and marked with ornaments of white and green jewels. White bags, white kid shoes and white kid cigarette and vanity cases made their bow to the French capital at dance galas held recently. This is the first time in many years that leather has been used for evening bags or shoes.

If all the actors in Hollywood were laid end to end it would probably be because they were making scenes for gangster pictures.—Judge.

"Son," said the busy mother, "can you change a dollar for me?" "Almost," replied the lad quickly. "I can change 65 cents for it."—Chicago News.

Half the cigars made in the United States have imported wrappers. This does not mean the cellophane wrappers; it means the cigars' underwear.—Tampa Tribune.

The oil drillers wouldn't let well enough alone.—Arkansas Gazette.

Victors and vanquished are realizing by this time that nations can't get ahead of each other by trying to get even with each other.—Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.



Here is a chic little suit from Jean Patou. A red currant woolen material is used trimmed with bands of black seal.



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94 MEN waiting for YOU

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Most of these men's descriptions started with "Naturally nice skin"... And that's where

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Your skin will soon show you that it prefers Calay as an aid to the lovely freshness men prefer!

CALAY for the fresh NATURAL skin men admire
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Danger to Health

in risking doubtful substitutes for Kotex

IT'S a temptation, sometimes, to save a few pennies by accepting a substitute for Kotex.

But what a costly saving it may be! What guarantee have you of the hygienic safety of this substitute, if you know nothing of its makers? Is it fit for this personal use? How was it made? Where?

When your choice is Kotex, you're backed by medical approval. The best hospitals use it. They appreciate the splendid purity of Kotex, the exacting care with which it is made.

You should never consider sanitary protection of lower standards. Insist on Kotex. Genuine Kotex.

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Comfort, too, is assured by Kotex. Laminated layers of Cellucotton absorbent wadding absorb scientifically—away from the surface—

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1. Can be worn on either side with equal comfort. No embarrassment. Inconspicuous.
2. Kotex is soft... even the gauze is specially treated to make it amazingly soft.
3. The Kotex absorbent is the identical material used by surgeons in Canada's leading hospitals.
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assuring continued softness. The gauze, too, in Kotex is treated to make it amazingly soft.

KOTEX
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This evening dress and coat go together. Dark red marocaine makes the dress which has a large band of black seal to one side, while the coat of deep red velvet is heavily trimmed with seal. A dupouy and Magnin model.

Week-End Notes

By MARIE-CLAIRE

Holiday Considerations

SEATED on a beach of very yellow sand beside a lake of white-capped blue, one's idle thoughts are more inclined to dwell on the natural wonders of the world than on its civilized amenities. Facing what I am credibly informed are among the oldest, and what I am personally convinced are the bluest mountains in the world, it would be very peaceful to consider nothing but the everlasting hills. After all, the Psalmist assures us in one of the world's finest lyrics "from thence cometh our help", and isn't the primary object of holidays to amass help of one kind or another to face the rest of the year? But life isn't like that.

Far away across the water during the past week three white dots have appeared on the wooded shore. I am told they are the shed-tents of the workers who will shortly put dynamite under the distant islands and build a dam which will convert rapids and falls into electricity. So is one's contemplation of the hills turned to a consideration of a great power development scheme. It is difficult to get away from civilization.

In considering electricity, about which of course I actually know nothing at all, a phrase from Dr. Brown's "Rab and His Friends" keeps re-occurring. That delightful little book by the beloved Edinburgh physician is a standby on the cottage shelf, and I re-read at least part of it every summer. In the short poignant account of Allie's operation without it, he refers to chloroform as "one of God's best gifts to his suffering children". I suppose electricity is another. It certainly is to the suffering summer housewife. Help from the hills comes in many different forms. Since this power development scheme now distorting the view is to mean more and cheaper electricity, one is probably bound to overlook its unaesthetic effect in favour of its practical results. One cannot do much more than protest feebly against the desecration of one's own blue hills when one reads that three hydro-electric power stations are in process of erection on the river Jordan, and that the Sea of Galilee, on whose waters He walked long ago is being used as a storage reservoir for the complete electrification of Palestine. Besides all which, I have just learned how much more electricity we all are going to need.

More Power to Your Elbow

THE American Radio Commission announces that the guest at a party in the future will not be offered an alcoholic cocktail to brighten him up—he will simply be given an electric tube to hold. A few seconds contact with its smooth and shining surface will induce a glow such as no cocktail gives, "and thus fortified to play the guest he can hand back the tube for the use of the next newcomer". The invention has an extra advantage—it can be administered to a guest through his chair without his knowledge. This, as someone points out, will remove one of the chief, perhaps the only disadvantage of cocktails, alcoholic or electric; while some guests take too many you must have noticed how it is almost invariably the duds at the party who cannot be induced to take enough, thereby threatening the success of the whole gathering. Their stern principles baffle their hostess, who cannot then and there convert them to the

comfortable social doctrine that cocktails are only a swift means to an end, designed primarily to produce a changed mentality as quickly as possible. With the arrival of the electric cocktail it will be possible to administer the genial invigorating current imperceptibly by leading the guests to the right chairs.

Of course a new white ribbon league is bound to arise to support the cause of electric temperance. We shall probably have dangerous characters abroad given to excessive doses, while a case for the moderate shock taker will be submitted in answer to the arguments of those who regard artificial stimulus of any kind as unworthy of mankind. It is certainly interesting that the newest stimulant should be the invention of a country that has the greatest difficulty with prohibition and the most profound admiration for electric power. Shall we live to see the power house across the water blown up by a prohibition fan as was the distillery in a not distant town? Will the 18th Amendment in time produce a little number 19?

A Sport of Kings

RAS TAFARI, The Elect of God, The Conquering Lion of the Tribe of Judah, better known as the Emperor of Ethiopia, is writing a series of articles on modern manners in an Abyssinian newspaper. Lest you should regard journalism as a job beneath or beyond a king, we hasten to add that His Imperial Majesty is also editor and owner of the Addis Abbaba Journal. There are other royal precedents for journalism, although most of the majestic contributors used a pen name or wrote anonymously. Ras Tafari's articles however are directed at his people straight from the throne and no pretence about it. George III contributed under the pen name *Ralph Robinson* to a monthly magazine called "The Annals of Agriculture", edited by Arthur Young and, at least according to one of his biographers, "Farmer George", "displayed a most profound knowledge of his subject". For some years after his succession to the throne of France Louis XVIII was a frequent but anonymous contributor of political articles to various Paris journals. It is said to his credit more than once he had the pleasure of having his work severely cut or suppressed by his own official censor.

It seems a great pity the Emperor of Ethiopia's talent in this direction cannot be credited back to his ancestors. Apparently neither Solomon nor the Queen of Sheba, from whom he proudly traces his descent, ever contributed to any periodical of their time. Had they been so inclined what invaluable articles Solomon might have pro-



This Jenny model shows just how near Paris has come to the bustle and no further. Red and black crepe loops make the effect, on a black satin and lace dress.

Press a Lever...Whirr.r.r...

and you've made a movie!



A real thrill awaits you when you flash your first home movie on the screen. So vivid, so clear, so lifelike... you'll marvel that you took it yourself.

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Into this compact little camera Eastman has concentrated all the essentials of movie-making. Model M is the simplest camera made, and the lightest that loads with a full 100 feet of 16 mm. film.

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Ciné-Kodak M comes with f.3.5 lens and close-up attachment. \$85 with case.

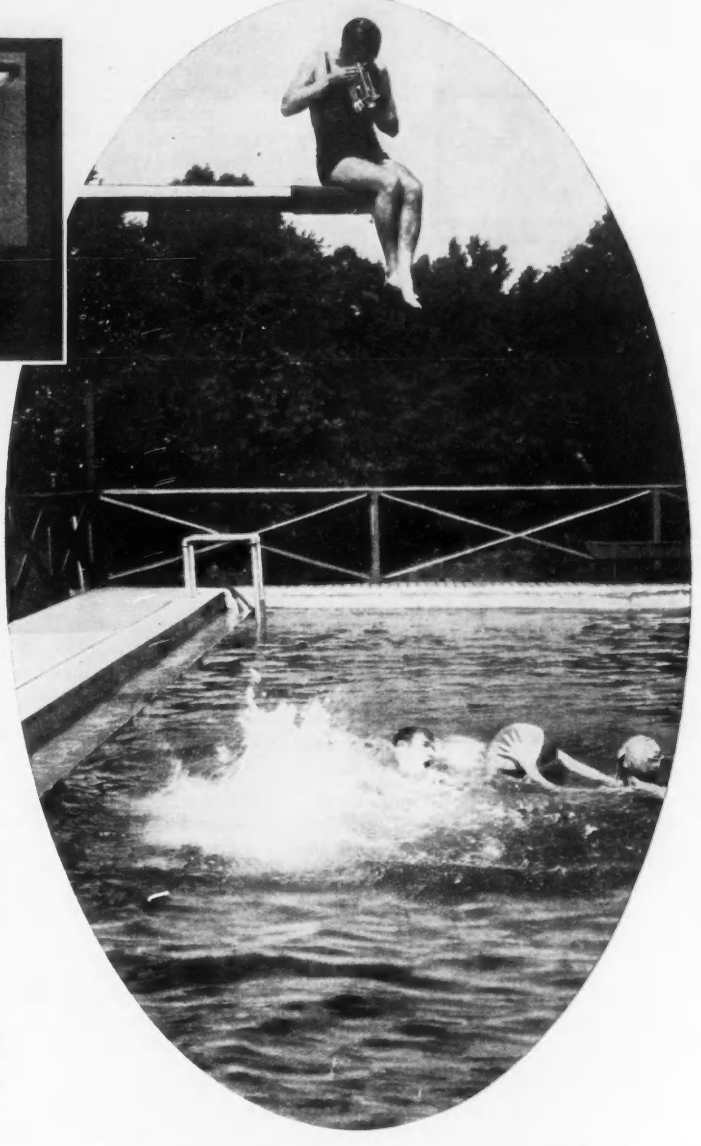
Ciné-Kodak Simplest of Home Movie Cameras

duced for women's magazines, and when one considers the immense sale of the actor, Mr. Lou Tellegen's, recent book of memories, "Women have been kind", how almost wicked to think what the Queen of Sheba could have made out of "Kings are Curious" or some such series.

The articles from the Ethiopian royal pen are strangely enough in the nature of Encyclicals denouncing such civilized amenities, or what have you, as cafes, drink shops, and dancing partners. An Abyssinian gigolo is an odd but apparently not a far fetched idea. True it is somewhat surprising to find that highly specialised calling flourishing in a country which has commitments to the League of Nations in relation to the sale of women and children in China, the smuggling of slaves across the Red Sea to Arabia through Abyssinia, and the sale there by pilgrims to Mecca of people who had gone with them as servants.

Owing to the display of magnificence staged last year at the coronation ceremonies Abyssinia is in a bad way financially. Salaries of officials are in arrears and men of position are reported to have plenty of decorative weapons but not much else. The Emperor has felt it necessary in one of his articles to warn his male subjects against pawning these in order to keep up with the Abyssinian Joneses. How sad to remember that the presents our emissary to the coronation, the Duke of Gloucester, presented to the Emperor on behalf of King George, were golden swords with jewelled hilts for the members of his suite. They might so easily have been fancy groceries.

An economist says that American business is solidly resting on a bedrock foundation. Not only resting, brother, but evidently sound asleep on this bed-rock.—Thomaston (Ga.) Times.



Now... take movies at NIGHT

Ciné-Kodak SUPER-SENSITIVE Panchromatic Film, a recent Eastman invention, puts Ciné-Kodak on 24-hour duty. Indoors at any hour and outdoors on even dull days, Ciné-Kodak can catch the scene in action. With this new film, Ciné-Kodak (f. 1.9) makes brilliant movies indoors by the light of ordinary 100-watt bulbs in ordinary living room lamps.



Nita was worried... she could not imagine where she had lost her bracelet—in the hotel or on the journey home.

"I can't think what I could have done with it," she kept telling her mother.

"Why not telephone to the hotel," mother suggested. "It's after eight-thirty now and a call will only cost a few cents."

Imagine Nita's joy when the hotel clerk told her that the bracelet had been found in her room and would be mailed to her right away.

Thanks to her mother's suggestion, Nita's anxiety was relieved at once... and the cost of the call was considerably less than her taxi fare from the station.

Station-to-station ("anyone") calls between 7.00 p.m. and 8.30 p.m. local time are on the low evening rate. Between 8.30 p.m. and 4.30 a.m. they are on the "night rate" basis and still lower.



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"pink tooth brush"
may appear

AT ANY age, the slightest tinge of "pink" upon your tooth brush should be a direct warning to you. It means that your gums are bleeding—that they are dangerously soft and flabby.

For weakened, sensitive gums you can blame soft foods, hasty eating. And unless you protect your gums, the more serious forms of infection—gingivitis, Vincent's disease, even pyorrhea, may readily follow. To wait for gum trouble is folly. To prevent it, with Ipana and massage, is sound common sense!

*Route your gums
with Ipana!*

When and while you brush your teeth, massage your gums with Ipana. Use either the brush or your finger. Hundreds of dentists recommend Ipana, for gums as well as teeth, for they know that Ipana is more than a delightful tooth paste! It contains ziratol, a preparation long used by the profession for its efficiency in toning and invigorating tender gum tissue.

So, with Ipana and massage, wake up your gums! Put the fresh, clean blood to work! Send it coursing through the tiny cells! Restore your gums to life and vigor, to robust hardness and health!

You'll find Ipana delightfully refreshing in taste. It gives an instant and lasting feeling of cleanliness to your whole mouth. And once you've started with Ipana, you'll be astonished to note how white, how flashing it makes your teeth; how sound and firm it keeps your gums!

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THE SOCIAL WORLD

By ADELE M. GIANELLI

SOLDIERS and sailors, statesmen and savants are honoring Lord Jellicoe and his Countess has been feted by leading women's organizations. Stag dinners have brought forth many stirring Empire speeches and women's dinners have brought to town the far-flung summer colonies.

It was a clever stroke on the part of Mrs. George Henry to capture the only replica in Canada of Iron Duke (the proud possession of our Navy League) and anchor it amid the ice-cream floss that the chef of the Royal York Hotel so ingeniously devised to decorate the table at Mrs. Henry's dinner for Lady Jellicoe. And I hear that the menu bristled with battleship names such as Consomme "Victory" and Breast of Duckling "Dreadnought", after which came Salade a la Zeebrugge—which surely must have been oranges of navel persuasion!

There is much to be said—in these dietetic days—for a menu always gracing the family table, not merely making it a partyish affair as people are prone to do in Canada. Then girth control need be only a matter of eyes.

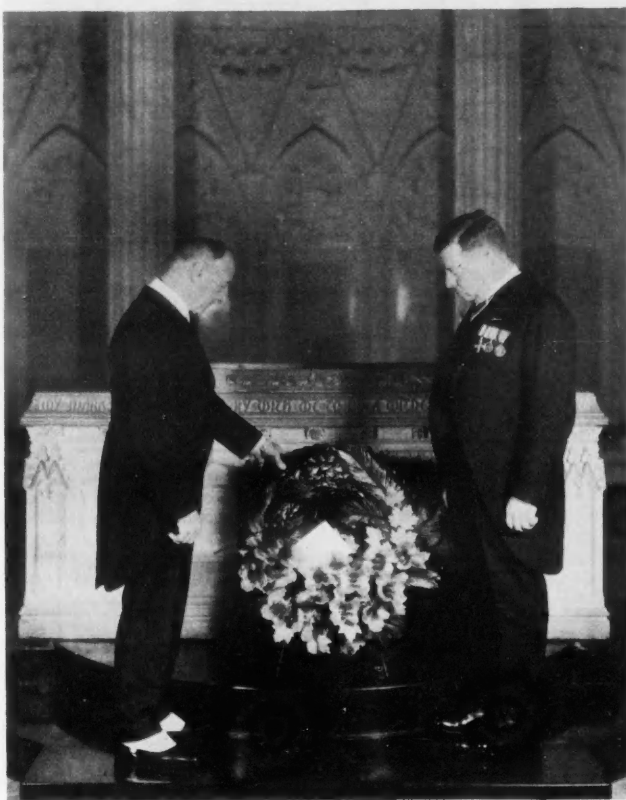
A charming menu-holder was suggested to me by the use of an antique silver hand-mirror (a celluloid slip being substituted for the mirror) which always graces the table of a friend's house in Hampshire. And her estate immediately adjoins that of Lady Jellicoe's brother—Sir Herbert Cayzer. He is Master of the Garth and the Hunt Ball was held at his place—Tylney Hall—in one of the largest drawing rooms I have seen in a private house—apart from the great houses of England. A pergola with a mosaic ceiling made entirely of oyster-shells is a unique feature of his glorious gardens—but neither Sir Herbert nor Lady Cayzer divulged to me which side of the family had the weakness for oysters!

It was impossible for any of the veterans to feel weak after the repast prepared for them at Parkwood, where Mr. and Mrs. R. S. McLaughlin hospitably entertained on behalf of the Oshawa Legion. It did not quite start at soup nor nuts did not end it, but there were hot patties as a beginning and an even warmer warriors' welcome for Lord Jellicoe who shook hands with every man-jack of them. (That sounds more naval than military!)

Mrs. Herbert Bruce tells me (unfortunately I was unable to attend) that Parkwood's gardens were remarkably lovely for late summer and after the garden fete Mrs. Eric Phillips put some of her hunters over the jumps in the arena which is just one of many interesting features of the McLaughlin menage in Oshawa.

That new country-place which Dr. and Mrs. Bruce have recently acquired shows promise of becoming even more delightful than the old "Annandale" of varied charms. Major-General Sir Frederick Maurice and Sir George Badgerow were lunching there on Sunday. And apropos of Anglo-Canadians, the latter told me that Sir Campbell Stuart is hors de combat with ptomaine poisoning in Montreal and he had to postpone his Toronto trip.

The distressing news of Lady Gwendolyn is overshadowing festivities scheduled for Lady Jellicoe. So far, at the time of writing, the two largest Toronto functions have been luncheons at the Canadian



ADMIRAL JELICOE HONORS CANADIAN DEAD

Admiral of the Fleet Earl Jellicoe, Grand President of the British Empire Service League, is pictured above (left) when he visited the Memorial Chamber in Ottawa to lay a wreath on the Altar of Remembrance in behalf of the League. He was accompanied by Major John S. Roper (right), Dominion President of the Canadian Legion of the B.E.S.L.

National Exhibition given by Mrs. Sam Harris and the Women's Committee of the C.N.E., and the National Council of Women, whose president is Miss Winnifred Kydd. Lady Jellicoe attended both of these but on several other occasions she was represented by Mrs. Home, wife of Brig.-General A. F. Home.

General Home, by the way, pronounces his name *Hume* which reminds me that Mr. and Mrs. Hume Wrong—the former has been acting as Charge d'affaires of the Canadian Legation in Washington until the arrival of Major Herdridge, —have been visiting in Georgian Bay with Mr. and Mrs. Magann. The latter's small nieces, Mr. and Mrs. Ponton Armour's children, are with them too, so Mrs. Magann's mother, Mrs. W. K. George, tells me.

Mr. and Mrs. W. K. George were among those having tea on that balcony at the Exhibition where one meets all the big-wigs of this great Fair. The Directors' wives have a pleasant habit of reviving visitors with a cheery cup in that little oasis of calm and on Saturday Mrs. William Inglis and Mrs. F. H. Deacon were hostesses.

Mr. George and Mr. Arthur Van Koughnet were expatiating on the skill of the artist who painted the anamorphosis of His Majesty (that extraordinary portrait seen in reflection which is unique since the time of Charles I.) when Captain Clemens of West Africa—and Lord Jellicoe's party—joined us and dined on the skilful fingers of Dr. Billy Taylor, his Canadian friend who has retired from the wilds of Lagos to the wilds of Port Credit. And he told us that Dr. Billy does much cleverer things than cut an appendix neatly for his wood-carving is even more effective.

Considerable carving—of reputations—was in progress the night of the Private View at the Exhibition Art Gallery. I noticed Mr. and

Mrs. Charlie Turner standing in admiration before Kenneth Forbes' masterly portrait of his wife and gathered around Richard Jack's two excellent contributions were Mrs. Charlie Temple, Kathleen Gibbons with a becoming Shanty Bay sun-burn, Mr. R. R. Bongard, Colonel and Mrs. Hunter Ogilvie and Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Matthews. And the latter whispered that she had acquired a tiny Tim to replace poor Peter who no longer can be classed with the *Tail-Waggers*.

But the tongue-wagging that went on in the Canadian section! As one wag said, "Telephone poles and undies hanging in a back-yard are the least pleasant aspects of our country." But it is those ubiquitous tired horses dragging down a canvas that dispirit one most and I ask why cannot we breed a Munnings to prove that we know a thoroughbred when we see it.

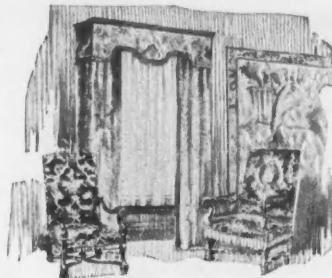
Mr. and Mrs. Huffman (whose combined interests are banking and painting as he is that successful banker who has lived in London for some years and she paints really clever miniatures) have taken a house in Rosedale Road. Mrs. Huffman vowed that the Show excelled this year's Royal Academy and I couldn't fathom if Mr. Sigmond Samuel agreed or not. He was standing by—his smile pleasantly anticipating political changes in England where he is hopeful of a constituency. I met Mr. John Russell just in front of his portrait of His Honor, Mr. W. D. Ross, which, he said, had been painted during that torrid weather—I think Mr. Russell's exhibition last autumn was the most delightful one-man show I have seen here—and a little coterie in the room where Mr. and Mrs. Sam Harris received were Dr. and Mrs. H. B. Anderson, Dr. and Mrs. D. N. MacLennan, Mr. Dudley Beard, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McLeod, Mr. and Mrs. Melville Bastedo and Sir George Badgerow talking with Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Van Koughnet. The latter, several days later, was made a presentation by Lord Jellicoe—on behalf of the war veterans (who all adore her)—when the Scarborough memorial was unveiled.

Lord St. Vincent is in Muskoka visiting his daughter and son-in-law, Dr. Lawrence Whittemore. And by a curious coincidence it was but the other day that the hero of Jutland replying to the question as to whom he considered was the greatest British Admiral replied—"Nelson, of course, and St. Vincent!" The Canadian link again . . . for the Viscount who is a descendant of that gallant seadog, the 1st Lord St. Vincent, is the father-in-law of a former Torontonians. But more of them anon as I hope to have first-hand news of them when they are passing through town en route to New York where Lorna Whittemore has created a thoroughly London town-house in the jolly modern manner amid the staid Sixties of New York.



ROBERTS-BRATHWAITE NUPTIALS IN TORONTO. The group includes Mrs. William Butler, Miss Mary Roberts, Miss Margaret Aitken, Mrs. George Grierson, matron of honor, Mrs. A. Kelso Roberts (formerly Miss Frederica Brathwaite), Mrs. James Strathy, Miss Margaret Rolph. The flower girls are Miss Anne Grierson, Miss Dorothy Menhennitt.

—Photo by Lyonde.



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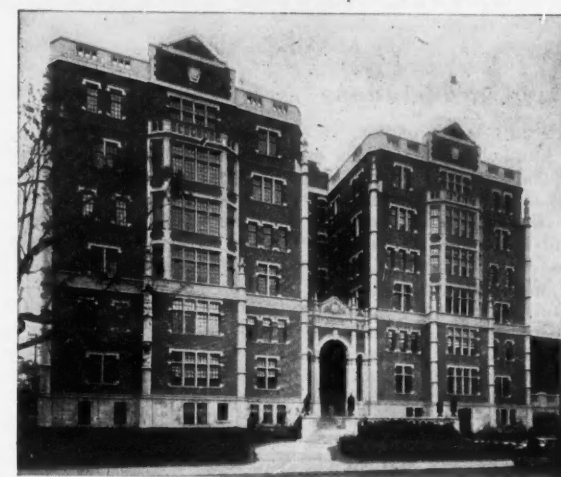
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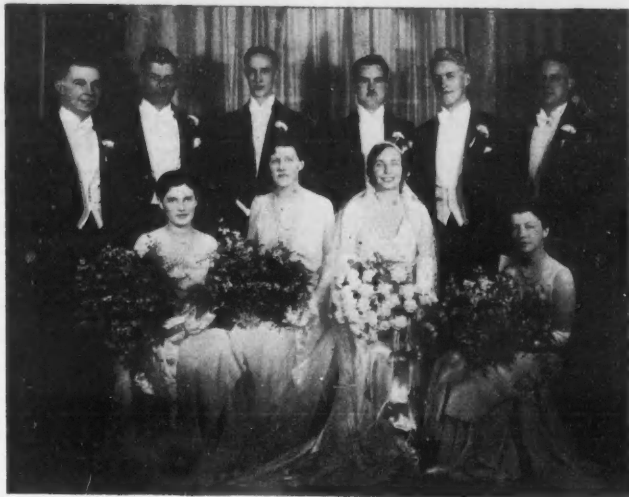
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KIRKLAND-GIFFORD NUPTIALS AT STRATFORD. Back row, left to right, Mr. K. Quarry Gordon, Mr. Cecil Banwell, Mr. T. W. Orr, Mr. Gerald McVean, Mr. William Charles Kirkland, the bridegroom, Mr. J. Fred Green. Front row, Mrs. K. Quarry Gordon, Miss Mary Kirkland, Mrs. William Charles Kirkland (formerly Miss Helen Patterson Gifford), Miss Betty Rous.

—Photo by Walter Dixon.

A short time ago I mentioned a fascinating brooch worn by Mrs. A. D. McRae, of Vancouver, which was designed by her son-in-law, in intriguing modern manner, to represent the sky-line of New York in jewels. Now a London letter tells me that a leader of fashion there has been wearing a necklace which is a perfect reproduction of a miniature train one inch wide and fourteen inches long. Gems and enamel form the tiny engine and there are first and second class coaches with a guard's van for clasp!

Trains are bringing people Toronto-wards and homewards. In the first place, a Vancouverite on a flying visit here just long enough to pop in and out of the Albany Club was Brig.-General Harold McDonald who will be back here again in the Fall; and then I met Col. Bartle Bull whose news was a reel that wound from a trip to New Zealand to that swaggy wedding when his nephew, Michael, married the daughter of Sir George Hennessy, who has held various important posts in the Royal Household. Just for a fleeting glimpse—to give us Brighter Toronto—Mrs. A. E. Beck dashed to town for a day or so from Balsam Lake where she has the Scott Griffin's log-cabin for a summer retreat—but judging from her guest-book it is a retreat for everybody but the hostess!

Likewise the Lesslie Wilson's place on Georgian Bay. Mrs. Oliver Mabee has recently returned from there, where among other guests was Mrs. Ewart Osborne, whose Gwynneth is chiming gaily at Gordon Gooderham's Temagami Camp called *Chimo*, and whose Elizabeth tells me that she is off to some secretive sport—behind the beyond—to have such fun roughing it with the Burton Holland girls. Do you suppose that is one place where you can't see an Empress Eugenie hat?

Fashions in Mounts—but not of the feather variety although they frequently are winged—absorbed the interest of many Montrealeers when the officers of the Royal Canadian Dragoons and the Royal Canadian Regiment held their Hunter Field Trials at the Cavalry

Barracks in St. Johns, Quebec. It is the first time since the War that such an event has been held in Quebec Province and His Excellency, the Governor-General, with Lord Duncannon, were keenly interested spectators.

They walked over the entire course, which was an intricate one of natural and artificial obstacles such as a rider to hounds would expect, and His Excellency closely followed the trials, the object being to stimulate interest in the breeding of horses of the hunter type.

Lt.-Col. E. L. Caldwell and the officers entertained at lunch and tea in the mess and it was a gala field day with many smart parties motoring from Montreal. Some of these, in addition to His Excellency and his aides, Capt. Stuart French and Lieut. Fuller, included Brigadier and Mrs. W. W. Gibsons, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Montgomery, Lt.-Col. and Mrs. A. T. Paterson, Mr. Victor Birks, Miss Marjorie Silcock, Col. and Mrs. A. E. Snell, Mr. and Mrs. P. P. Cowans, Mr. and Mrs. R. Look and Col. and Mrs. Gavin Ogilvey, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Ogilvey and Mrs. T. MacDougall, of Cartierville, Captain Ivan Sabouren, Mr. and Mrs. Duval, Col. and Mrs. T. J. Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Savoy and Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Trotter were a few from St. Johns and the winners were Capt. S. C. Bate on “*Batchelor's Gold*”; Major Morris Drury on “*Bertha*”; Capt. Stuart French, who rode Capt. Bate's “*Golden Melody*,” and Adelard Raymond riding “*Take One*”. Mr. T. C. Bate, of Ottawa, acted as judge with Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Wary, of Montreal, and Capt. J. Wood and Major V. Hodson were starter and time-keeper.

My Calgary budget of news must be held over till next week but long distance, Calgary calling, has not five minutes ago telephoned the exciting news that the Lord Strathcona's Horse (R.C.) have won the Western Polo Championship from High River.

Dr. and Mrs. William H. Hatfield, of Vancouver, B.C., entertained at a large reception at their home on West Forty-First St., in honor of Miss Louise Laidlaw and her fiancé, Mr. W. Stuart McNab, whose marriage last week was an outstanding social event. Masses of fragrant garden flowers were arranged throughout the spacious rooms and the tea table, which was attractive with an Italian lace cloth, centred with a silver bowl of mauve and pink asters, was presided over by Mrs. W. McNab, Mrs. J. A. Laidlaw, Mrs. J. W. deB. Farris and Mrs. George W. Seymour.

Among the many guests who enjoyed the afternoon were, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Leckie, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Y. Robson, Miss Isabel Laidlaw, Mr. and Mrs. H. Richardson Malkin, Mr. and Mrs. Ian Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. Gardner Boulthbee, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Boulthbee, Miss Fanta Tait, Mr. Ian Tait, Miss Betty Boulthbee, Miss Jeannie Davidson, Miss Esther Eddy, Miss Katherine Har-



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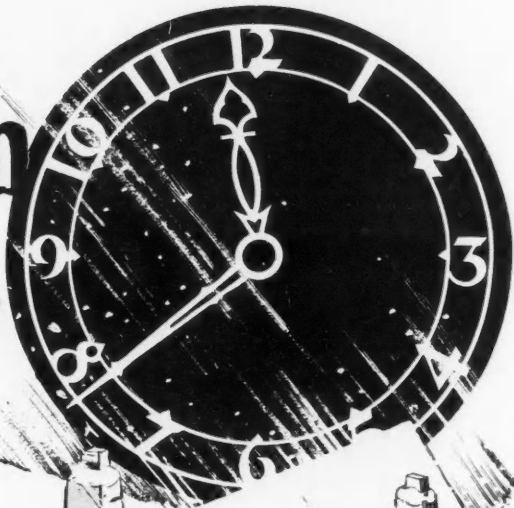
Our Victoria, B.C., correspondent writes that the new Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. Johnson have been busy entertaining visiting notables. Sir Alexander Gibb, G.B.E., of London, England, was their guest of honor at a dinner when others present were, the

Premier and Mrs. S. F. Tolmie, Colonel and Mrs. A. W. R. Wilby, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Forde, Mrs. Driscoll, Mrs. C. Cator, Mrs. Cudemore, Miss Amy Angus, Miss Helen Johnson, Major Selden Humphreys, Mr. Ralph Freeman and Mr. H. McDonnell Ridley.

Mr. H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce, while in Victoria was the guest of honor at a

luncheon given by the Lieutenant Governor. And the Rt. Rev. A. F. Winnington Ingram, Bishop of London has been visiting the Bishop of British Columbia and Mrs. Schofield at Bishop's Close. His Lordship was the guest of Mr. J. A. Sayward for a game of golf at Colwood Country Club one day and later took tea with Mrs. Dunsmuir at Hatley Park.

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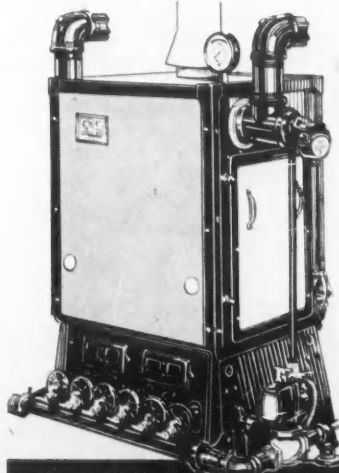
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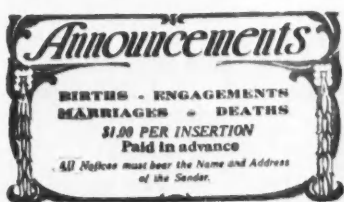
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ENGAGEMENTS

Mr. and Mrs. Walter L. McKinnon of Toronto, announce the engagement of their younger daughter Jessie Julia to Mr. George Edward Hill of Toronto, the marriage to take place at Yorkminster Church on Saturday, September 19th.

The engagement is announced of Jean Elizabeth, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Durham Collins of Waterloo, Ontario, to Mr. William Herbert Tannahill Douglas, son of Mrs. Douglas and the late John C. Douglas of Toronto. The marriage to take place quietly early in October.

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Be sure and do this every morning, for "It's the daily dose that takes off the fat." —Don't miss a morning. Kruschen daily means that every particle of poisonous waste matter and harmful acids and gases are expelled from the system.

Modify your diet, and take gentle exercise. The stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels are tuned up, and the pure, fresh blood containing these six salts is carried to every part of the body, and this is followed by "that Kruschen feeling" of energetic health and activity that is reflected in bright eyes, clear skin, cheerful vivacity and charming figure.



"Oaklands" to-day is surrounded by 13½ acres of ornamental grounds and orchards in the very heart of the city.

HOUSE AND GARDEN

"Oaklands" Becomes Boys' School

By ADELE M. GIANELLI

ON THE crest of Toronto it stands—aloof—but tolerantly regarding passing years. Commerce has halted at its feet—for how long?—but the tide of sophistication swirls about it and fashion would cover it with strange designs. But the gods have been kind to this old-timer and somehow—perhaps because it has never wandered far from the traditions of creed, it has preserved the integrity of the pioneer.

That dignified estate crowning Avenue Road Hill has shrunk with age from the original spacious acres forming part of the crown lands deeded to the Hon. John Elmsley in 1798. But the *Oaklands* that we now see entering upon another chapter of life has, with rare good fortune, grown old gracefully. Time has not marked it to show that as long ago as 1836, the 200 acres of which it was part, changed hands as a gift from Chief Justice Elmsley to St. James' Anglican Church. But its next allegiance became indelibly imprinted on it when, in 1860, Mr. John Macdonald acquired 30 acres of it and the Lares and Penates of home-life endowed it with a name.

Oaklands, named after the mighty oaks that still mark and guard it as one of the few old estates remaining comparatively intact, founded a tradition of old Toronto. And now after recent years spent under the peaceful tenure of Miss McCormick, a rejuvenated *Oaklands*—slenderized to thirteen and a half acres—embarks upon a new career with the Christian Brothers who have bought it for the De La Salle College.

Oaklands in its heyday when the late Senator Macdonald built it, must have been an estate of spacious mien. Its thirty acres to the East of Avenue Road (then but a sandy trail with not a brick house north of Bloor Street), were bounded on the south by the ten-acre portion below the hill which skirted the brickyards and market-gardens around Davenport Road, and the northern boundary extended to Balmoral Avenue. But today with its girth reduced to thirteen and a half acres, it has not lost but gained a dignity by the striking contrast of its lovely lawns and orchards curving in natural gestures amid the business of life.

It has grown old gracefully because its thirteen and a half acres of parkland are free of modern wrinkles of encroaching time while the house itself tells the story in brick and mortar of the stern sixties when a Scottish lad became a Merchant Prince of Upper Canada.

His vision saw far—this penetrating eye for business, which with scholarly delight had acquired before the age of 21 a library of books worth \$300—and when he stood on the terrace of *Oaklands* many years later, Senator Macdonald claimed that with field glasses he could see across the city and lake to Brock's Monument!

TO THE West of Avenue Road extended the land of Senator William McMaster, with the house near what is now Poplar Plains Road. Later, Senator J. K. Kerr bought the property and later, Mr. S. H. Jones built *Benvenuto* which, during contemporary times, was acquired by Sir William Mackenzie and alas! now is broken into building lots. It was when Senator McMaster owned the property across from *Oaklands* that an exciting event stirred the calm of those sociable days. There was a great Catalpa tree on the west terrace of *Oaklands* in those days and to this was attached a box-like contrivance of strange device around which one red-letter day the guests at a garden fete gathered in great glee. It was a telephone with wires stretched across to Senator McMaster's and guests took turn in indulging in light badinage between both parties. It was a novel entertainment!

The gates of *Oaklands* now lead off Alcorn Avenue which is named after the late Mrs. Macdonald but originally the entrance drive, now on the east, swept up the west side from Cottingham Street. Between giant maples ("planted by me fifty years ago" said the distinguished head-gardener who through changing seasons has been a stalwart landmark at *Oaklands*) swept the drive, past pasture-lands that the Macdonald boys later turned into a cricket-crease, past orchard-land that still looks unbelievably rustic. And on the right I discovered a real old-fashioned kitchen-garden as in England. Enclosed by the original cedar hedge planted by Senator Macdonald—with the very same arched entrance intact (shades of the 1860's!) there is the acre or so once celebrated by gourmets for its strawberries, asparagus and celery.

A woodland walk saunters thoughtfully under a bridge now spanning the ravine up where the coach and spanking team once pranced, and the song of birds on the "catkin" tree make sweet sound where once revolver shots pierced the air when a mad Newfoundland dog attacked the coachman. Newfoundland dog—coachman—those words stage a scene of other days



A scene on the terrace of "Oaklands" when it was built in 1860.

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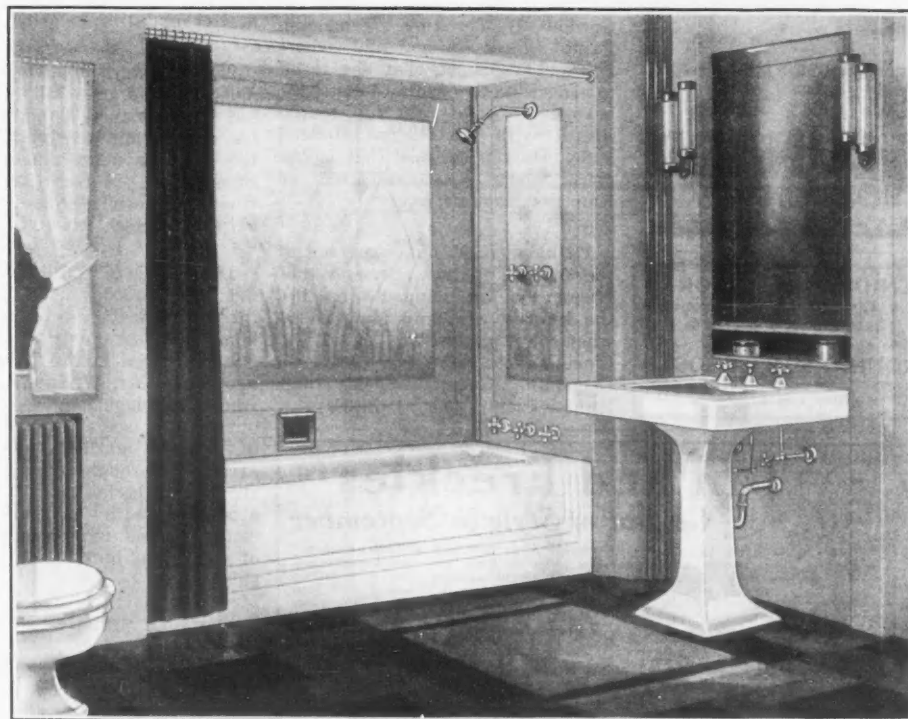
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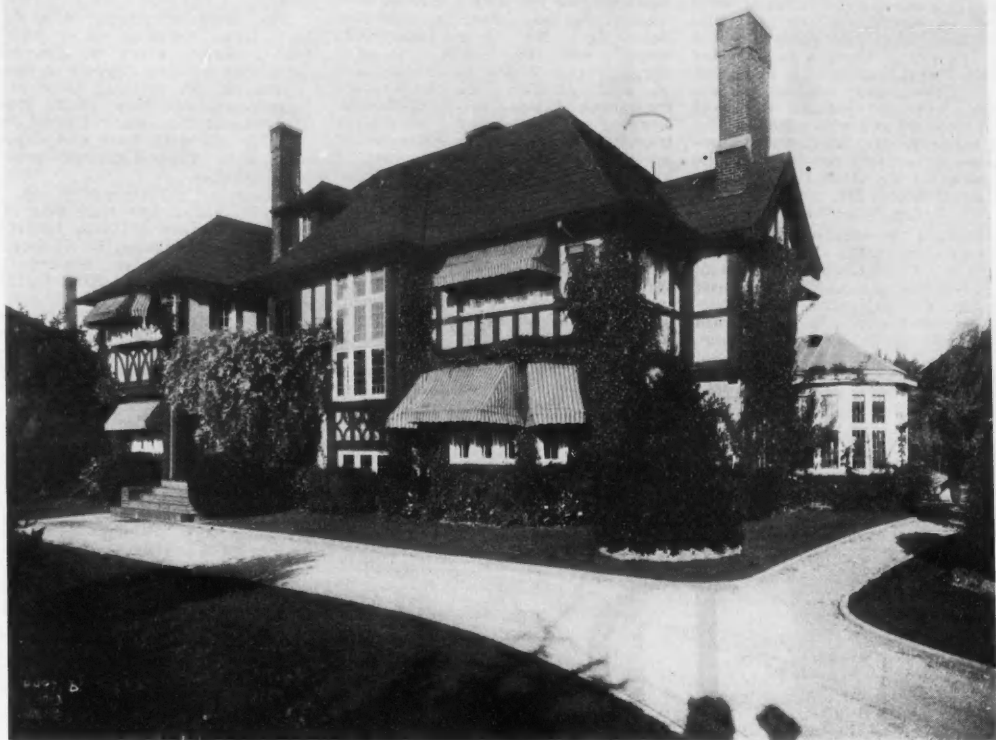
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PLUMBING FIXTURES



AN ATTRACTIVE VICTORIA HOME

"Laguannan", Beach Drive, the Uplands, is the attractive residence of Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Wilson, of Victoria, B. C. The house is of Tudor influence, with deep gables and is finished with weathered red brick, California stucco, and the multi-colored tiled roofs, forming a delightful background for the colorful Boston ivy which wends its way over the walls. The rock garden is a blaze of color at almost every season of the year.

reminiscences) and I trod this tranquil path and he said "I wonder what the boys and girls of today would think of our simple joys of those days. Under these twin oaks I read my Dickens, Thackeray and Sir Walter Scott, and that spreading chestnut tree shaded my father daily as he read his Bible."

Of such contemplation was this merchant, politician, philosopher and poet who built *Oaklands* in 1860. For the lad who came to Canada in 1838 and developed one of the largest wholesale businesses in Toronto (founded in 1849 in a small shop in Yonge Street where the phenomenal business (\$12,000 was done in the first nine months) was a man of broad interests, one of which was the formation of the 48th Highland regiment. Scottish hospitality was marked at *Oaklands* by this motto on the great stained-glass window of the hall: "Through this wide open gate None come too soon, none return too late."

On the outside western wall is also carved the Macdonald crest, but the whole of the original southern exterior of the house is altered, only the upper centre bay being left untouched. Victorian verandahs girdled the southwest facade and the conservatory that always led from the breakfast-room of great houses of those days, is now a cloister-walk with long French windows opening into the bowling-alley installed by Miss McCormick. No longer hot-house grapes grow lusciously to grace the banquet-table; no longer bonfires flame beneath the terrace where for six months before the 24th of May, young Macdonalds prepared the jubilation; and no longer bob-sleighs skim below the hill that now is buttressed by great lindens and firs.

Oaklands sleeps in the haze of summer sun, dreaming of when it was very young. But soon youth training under the Christian Brothers, will come again to it and that organization which has done so much pioneer work at the outposts of Empire, will bring to *Oaklands* its rejuvenation.

Apples of Gold

By SUZETTE

A GREAT many good things got their start in South America besides the tango, and Charlie's Aunt from Brazil where the nuts come from, and one of the most important is the tomato. There must be a reason for it having that fancy name which suffers from mis-pronouncing so often. Considering the potato and the tomato were both born in South America and are botanical relatives it seems logical that the words should rhyme. No doubt the South American says them the same way, but the Anglo Saxon will go on as usual illogically giving one word a long and the other a short A. To avoid the difficulty we might adopt one of the older names for tomatoes, for they were known two hundred years ago as "apples of gold" or "love apples", but the corner grocer when approached on the telephone won't be receptive of the idea, and you had better play safe. It is a pity not to use such

an enchanting name as apples of gold. It makes our old friend sound romantic, and calls up vague mythological pictures of Greek Gods and Goddesses at play.

Everyone now considers the fresh tomato as indispensable, so it is an all season fruit, but this month we realize what a completely different animal the fresh local product is from those pale pink, hot house, or Southern ones, that we substitute for the real thing in the winter. Those tough skins and woody insides are horrible in comparison to the big red juicy light skinned tomatoes that we are now enjoying. The tinned ones have really far more flavor for winter use than the whole fresh fruit. Certainly the scunner against tinned food has been finally removed when babies are ordered tinned tomato juice to give them their needed vitamins. Whether the babies live up to the reputation given them by the advertisers of certain soaps and medicines and cry for tomato juice has not been disclosed. You can't deal wrongly with tomatoes just now. Eat them like apples warm from the sun in great juicy bites, or ice cold with vinegar, or elaborately stuffed, or cooked, but eat all you can.

The tomato juice cocktail has suddenly acquired great merit in the last year. I have heard it strongly praised and blamed, but it is a good summer alternative to soup. None of the made up tomato cocktails which I have tasted are as good, to my mind, as the strained juice from a tin, well-flavored according to one's own liking.

Tomatoes are the main background of all salads just now, but be careful. It is better to serve the juicy fruit sliced on a separate dish, for if you put the slices on the lettuce you will have that horror of the gourmet, a watery salad. You can solve the difficulty by cutting out of each slice all the seeds with their juice. Stuffed tomatoes with the fruit peeled and the centres hollowed out and filled with chopped peppers and cucumbers, with some lettuce and stuffed egg to accompany them make a good luncheon dish.

There is a Spanish dish which can be made with fresh or tinned tomatoes, and which is delicious at breakfast, lunch or at four a.m. after dancing all night. It is called "*Huevos Revueltos*" and we owe the English translation of the recipe to Evelyn, Duchess of Wellington. Melt two tablespoonfuls of butter in a pan and add the strained pulp of six large tomatoes. When this is bubbling add salt and pepper. Beat up six eggs and pour them in on the tomatoes. Stir the mixture all the time until it is cooked to the required dryness and serve it very hot. Just as with plain scrambled eggs you can, according to taste, have them quite dry and granulated, or damp.

Scalloped tomatoes are too little used considering what an addition they are to any meal. Strain the pulp of the tomatoes and add enough bread crumbs to avoid that undesirable wateriness. Mix in some grated cheese, salt, pepper, a slice of finely chopped onion and a teaspoonful of brown sugar. Cover the dish thickly with grated cheese

and bake until it is brown in a buttered baking dish.

It is very daring to describe the

tomato as a fruit. Learned men have written to "The Times" for years arguing as to whether it is a fruit or a vegetable. Fruit is a nice short easy word and it seems to me to be the right one. Who would associate the tomato with that family of 'depressed' foods headed by the turnip?

Cries for help had attracted Fred's attention. A big man was beating a much smaller individual.

"Leave him alone!" shouted Fred, who threw himself into the fray and knocked out the big man with a well-timed uppercut.

"Thanks," said the little man after he had pulled himself together. "Now, look here, you share this 10-pound note I took off 'im."—London Opinion.

A Philadelphia minister has just started a campaign against the lipstick. As if the young men of the land had not been setting their faces against it for years.—Boston Transcript.

A cigar is only a cigar, but a good woman is a cook.—Tampa Tribune.

Eight-year-old (reading magazine)—"What's a literary aspirant, Margie?"

Margie (slightly older)—"I guess it's what an author takes when he has a headache."—Exchange, quoted by the Boston Transcript.

"One Dollar Goes Farther Now." So much farther that a chap seldom gets it back.—Weston (Ore.) Leader.

TEAS

OF CEYLON
AND INDIA
BLENDED TO
QUALITY

Blended by experts who constantly maintain the highest standard of quality.

"SALADA" TEA

'Fresh from the gardens'

Griggs—"I've never met your wife. She's a blonde, isn't she?"
Briggs—"I'm not sure. She's visiting a beautician this afternoon."—Answers.

In her school essay on "Parents," a little girl wrote: "We get our parents at so late an age that it is impossible to change their habits."—Boston Transcript.



LIFE is a great deal happier when you own a Pontiac. Healthy recreation, outdoor pleasures are easier to attain in this smooth-riding, economical car.

We have done a great many things to give you extra comfort. The car is longer and heavier than its price might lead you to expect. This is important, because you just can't get this riding comfort without such length and weight.

The springs, too, are long and heavy, and their strength is adjusted to the requirements of the different body models. There are four hydraulic shock absorbers, carefully engineered with the springs to give smooth resistance and rebound action.

Cushions of rubber, which have been placed at 43 points, play an important part in absorbing the little and always annoying

road shocks. The bodies are by Fisher and they are insulated to keep out heat and cold.

These are some of the comfort reasons that you can see. Our engineers tell us, however, that the most important reason for this unusual riding comfort can't be seen at all, but is found in the nice balance that enables the car to keep to the road so securely and take the curves so safely.

Pontiac is very economical, too. With all its comfort and size, it is one of the lowest-priced cars. Furthermore, you may purchase on low time payments through GMAC. And reasonable assurance of continued satisfactory performance is contained in the General Motors Owner Service Policy. Look in your telephone book under "General Motors Cars" for the name and address of the nearest Pontiac dealer. Ask today for a demonstration.

PONTIAC

a fine car, a modern car, a General Motors Value



Marriages

A wedding of wide interest in Toronto and Vancouver took place quietly in Christ Church Cathedral, Vancouver, when Georgia, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Watts, Toronto, was united in marriage to Mr. Douglas Robertson, of Vancouver, son of Mrs. Robertson and the late Mr. Thomas E. Robertson of Toronto. Ven. Archdeacon R. J. Denison, dean of Christ Church Cathedral, officiated, and Mr. Chubb, organist of the church, presided at the organ, playing softly throughout the ceremony.

The bride, who was unattended, wore a becoming and smart white flannel suit, the coat in open tuxedo style and the skirt slightly flared from the low hip-line. She wore a white lingerie blouse, white felt hat in Empress Eugenie style, and carried a bouquet of red roses and lily-of-the-valley.

Following the ceremony a wedding

breakfast was served in the Vancouver hotel and later the bride and groom left for the honeymoon to Victoria and Jasper Park. They will take up residence in 1069 Devonshire Cres., Shaughnessy Heights, Vancouver.

In Quebec at four o'clock in the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity, the marriage took place of Helen Emily, daughter of Mr. Reginald Meredith, of Quebec, to Mr. John Archibald Scott, son of the late Colonel J. A. Scott, and of Mrs. Scott, of Breakeyville. Rev. Dr. Parrock performed the ceremony. The church was beautifully decorated for the occasion with palms, ferns, hydrangea and pink larkspur and the guest pews were marked with clusters of larkspur and hydrangea tied with bows of white chiffon. The bride, given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of white lace over a lining of ivory bridal satin, the long sleeves ending in points and the very

full skirt, draped at the back to form the train and her veil of white tulle, which was worn by her mother on her wedding day, held in place with tiny clusters of orange blossoms at either side. She wore white crepe de chine slippers and carried a shower bouquet of lilies-of-the-valley. Her only ornaments were the groom's gift, a sapphire and diamond bracelet, and pearls that had belonged to her mother.

The bride's attendants were Miss Mary Scott, sister of the groom, as maid of honor, and Miss Evelyn Turner, cousin of the bride; Miss Olga Winters, of Montreal; Miss Matha Wigglesworth, of Walton, Mass., and Miss Garet Dobbie, of Galt, were the bridesmaids. They were gowned alike in models of pink mousseline de sole made with fitted bodices and very long full skirts, wearing short coats of green panne velvet and large hats of coarse grain pink straw with soft bows of green velvet. They carried arm bouquets of pink lark-

spur. The flower girl was little Miss Jean Ross, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Gordon Ross, and cousin of the bride, in rose colored organdy with bonnet to match and carried a Victorian nosegay of pink roses and blue corn flowers. The page, Master Harold Price, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Price, and nephew of the groom, wore a costume of short green trousers and white blouse. The best man was Mr. A. C. Price, brother-in-law of the groom, and the ushers were: Mr. Richard Price, Mr. Andrew Breakey, Mr. Charles Black and Mr. Andre Delagrave.

Following the ceremony, a reception was held at the Chateau Frontenac in the Riverview Room, where the bride's table was centered with the wedding cake. Mrs. Reginald Meredith wore a model of rose georgette crepe de chine with beige lace trimmings and short coat edged in beige, fox fur, and medium-sized hat of beige velvet and she carried a bouquet of pink and yellow Tal-

man roses. Mrs. Scott, mother of the groom, wore grey crepe de chine with short coat of gray velvet and a black mohair hat with a corsage bouquet of pansies. Later Mr. and Mrs. Scott left for their honeymoon which will be spent motoring through the White Mountains and the State of Maine. On their return they will reside in Saint-George, Beauce. Going away, the bride travelled in a tailored ensemble of green crepe de chine with coat of kasha cloth with black fur trimmings and a small black hat.

The marriage took place in Masetown, Pa., of Miss Estelle Emily Graham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Graham, of Sterling Place, to Archer Lynne Graburn, of Montreal, son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Lynne, Graburn, of Jackson's Point, Ont., and Montreal.

The bride wore her maternal grandmother's gown of duchess lace made with a circular train. A cap

of rose point and tulle held her veil. She carried a shower bouquet of white gardenias and lilies-of-the-valley.

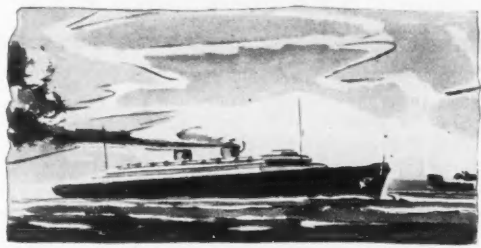
The maid of honor, Miss Elizabeth Irene Graham, sister of the bride, wore a gown of chartreuse satin with hat and slippers to match.

Mrs. E. W. Sterling Graham of Masontown, and Mrs. Philip Hollar of Philadelphia, wore Chanel blue satin gowns with hats and slippers to match. Their bouquets were of pastel shades.

Alexander C. Thompson of Toronto, Canada, was best man and the ushers were William Lawrence Graham, Jr., Chicago; E. W. Sterling Graham and Walter Howard Graham, Masontown, and Kingsforth E. Graburn, Montreal.

Following the reception at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. Graburn and his bride left for a trip to Jasper Park and Banff. They will live at 48 Charles Street, Uniontown.

AT THE Captain's Dinner



they pledge farewell in
The Champagne of Ginger Ales

It is a fitting climax for a pleasant voyage, the celebration of the captain's dinner. The dining *salon* glitters with Paris gowns and gold-laced uniforms. Everywhere smiling people greet you with pleasant informality. Cordial words are on all sides. And here in the midst of gay pledges and gayer toasts, you'll find Canada Dry—The Champagne of Ginger Ales.

How it dances with delight—this fine old beverage! How it blends, in its own amber hue, the lovely tints around it! In this bright company—as in every other—it seems made specially for the occasion. For

Canada Dry always adds a note of gaiety and a quiet distinction never found in beverages of lesser quality.

Like a rare old wine

Among ginger ales, Canada Dry stands alone. That is because no other ginger ale is made by the same exclusive process. All the fragrance of the Jamaica ginger root—all the natural flavour—true and full-bodied—are retained. Like a rare old wine, it is made with a skill rivaling that of the ancient vintners of France. From the minute you break

the golden seal of the emerald bottle, you can see... and taste the difference.

A new convenience

Even more than for its delicious flavour and recognized charm, there is another reason now why you should always prefer The Champagne of Ginger Ales... its convenience. Canada Dry greatly simplifies the serving of ginger ale because it comes in two convenient sizes: the new magnum containing five full glasses when you want a large quantity and the familiar twelve-ounce size when smaller quantities are needed.

Remember Canada Dry for your week-end shopping list. A handy carton of six or twelve bottles will fill your needs admirably.

CANADA DRY'S SPARKLING SODA

Have you tried this delightful new table water of Canada Dry's? It is sparkling, crisp and always delicious.

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It is very difficult to feel really well dressed if you're not entirely comfortable. Modess is comfortable at all times—it's not just a matter of physical comfort either. To know that you have the safest sort of sanitary protection certainly adds to your peace of mind.

Modess is so cleverly designed that you can wear it inconspicuously with any type of ensemble. The softly fluffed filler gracefully shapes itself to the natural lines of the figure—all the edges and corners are subtly rounded. Modess is carefully deodorized—easily disposable.

There are two types of Modess—Regular and the

new Compact. Modess Regular is standard thickness. Thousands of women already know that Modess Regular is the best possible sort of sanitary protection.

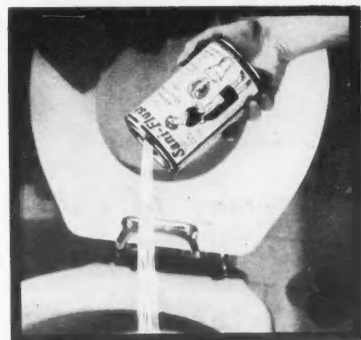
The Compact is Modess Regular gently compressed to half its thickness. It supplements the Regular and adds to your general comfort. Modess Compact is designed for special occasions when less thickness is desirable. Many women—and young girls particularly—will find that the Compact is satisfactory at all times.

The next time you buy, try a box of each. See what a perfect combination they are.

Modess
So Infinitely Softer

A Johnson & Johnson Product
MADE IN CANADA

World's largest makers of surgical dressings, bandages, Red Cross absorbent cotton, etc.



YOU'RE NOT A DRUDGE!

WHY should you perform the most unpleasant of all household tasks—scrubbing a toilet bowl—when there's a quicker, easier, safer way?

Let Sani-Flush, an antiseptic, cleansing powder, do the work for you. Just sprinkle a little into the toilet bowl, follow the directions on the can, flush, and perfect cleanliness takes the place of dangerous unsanitation. All

germs are killed, all odors eliminated. Even the hidden trap, which no brush can reach, is purified and disinfected. And Sani-Flush cannot injure plumbing.

Sold by grocery, drug and hardware stores, 35c. Distributed by Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Ltd., Toronto, Canada. (Another use for Sani-Flush—cleaning automobile radiators. See directions on can.)

Sani-Flush CLEANS CLOSET BOWLS WITHOUT SCOURING

An interesting wedding took place at Dillon, South Carolina, when Miss Lucy McLeod, daughter of ex-Governor Thomas McLeod and Mrs. McLeod of "The Cedars", South Carolina, was married to Mr. A. Campbell McIntyre, son of Rev. Dr. Dugald McIntyre, Presbyterian minister at Newmarket, Ontario, and Mrs. McIntyre. The groom is the District Manager of the Ontario Equi-

table Life Assurance Company at Stratford, where the bride and groom will live after their honeymoon.

There seems to be no change in humans, says a magazine article. Or on them.—Thomaston (Ga.) Times.



MARRIED IN FORT FRANCES. Mr. and Mrs. G. Forrest Hammet (formerly Miss Isabella Jean, only daughter of Judge and Mrs. MacLennan, of Fort Frances, Ont.), who were married on June 20th.

—Photo by Judson.

At the Algonquin Hotel, St. Andrews, New Brunswick, Mrs. William Pugsley, of Ottawa, entertained at dinner on Thursday evening. The guests included Senator Cairine Wilson and Mr. Wilson, of Ottawa; Mr. and Mrs. MacKay, of Ottawa; Mr. and Mrs. D'Arcy, of St. Louis, Mo., and Mr. and Mrs. Redmond, of Montreal. The beautifully appointed table was centered with roses and pink sweet peas. Others who gave dinner parties on that evening were Mrs. James Cantile, of Montreal; Mrs. Caswell, of Montreal, and Mr. Eugene R. Cuendet, of St. Louis.

Mrs. Harold G. Clark was hostess at luncheon on Wednesday, at her

ed. The ceremony was performed on the spacious lawn under an arch beautifully decorated with evergreens and golden and white gladioli.

The bride, given in marriage by her father, looked very lovely in a gown of old gold point d'esprit with large drooping hat of antique straw, and matching shoes and mittens. She carried a bouquet of talisman roses. Miss Jean Fetterly, sister of the bride and her only attendant, wore a frock of deep blue polka dot net with a hat of lacey straw, mittens and slippers to match, and carried an arm bouquet of daphniums. Mr. Gail Brewington, M.A. of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, was groomsmen.

Following an informal reception the bride and groom left by motor for a wedding trip and on their return will reside in Ithaca, N.Y.

The marriage of Geraldine Char-



EARL JELICOE at the opening of the Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto. On his right is President Sam Harris of the C.N.E., and on his left, Premier Henry of Ontario.

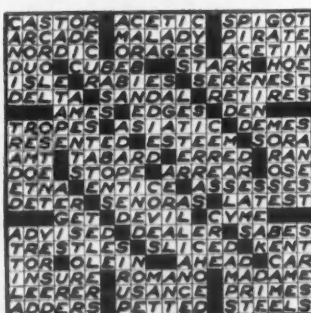
cottage at Duck Cove, Saint John, when the guests were Mrs. Alexander C. Orr, of Montreal, Mrs. A. Neil McLean, Mrs. Howard B. Robinson, Mrs. W. A. Fisher, Mrs. Donald C. Malcolm, Mrs. Joseph Key and Mrs. Arthur N. Carter. Mrs. Alexander Orr is visiting her father, Mr. George McAvity, in Saint John.

Marriages

An interesting marriage was solemnized very quietly on Tuesday, August 18th at the residence of the bride's parents, Belleville, of Muriel, daughter of Superintendent and Mrs. H. B. Fetterly of the Ontario School for the Deaf, to Mr. Trevor Rhys Cuykendall, M.S. of Cornell University, son of Mr. and Mrs. F. F. Cuykendall of Denver, Colorado. The Rev. Robert Hall, Minister of John Street United Church, officiat-

Cross Word Puzzle Solution

From Page 15



A Saline for superb Complexions



Sparkling eyes and glowing health are the rewards of those who use the saline method

moonlight clarity and a youthful, translucent smoothness.

European beauties know well the benefits of the saline method. Whatever lotions they use, whatever treatments they take, they not only start the day with a mild saline solution in the morning, but they go, when they can, for the "saline cure" at the great springs of Europe. To drink salines is fashionable as well as effective!

IN the quest for radiant loveliness, let this be your motto, this your shining guide, "True beauty comes only from within."

For of all the truths that relate to beauty, the greatest is the secret of internal cleanliness—and the safe and natural means of keeping clean within is by the saline method with Sal Hepatica.

Not for an instant does this famous laxative supplant the creams and lotions to which you are attached. Rather, it aids and augments them. For Sal Hepatica, by clearing the system of poisons and acids, frees the skin of blemishes and lifts from it the dull and sallow cast that denotes a sluggish system. It brings to your cheeks a

Sal Hepatica is the practical equivalent of Europe's famous spas. By purifying your bloodstream, it helps your complexion. It gets at the source by eliminating poisons and acidity. That is why it is so good for headaches, colds, twinges of rheumatism, auto-intoxication, etc.

Get a bottle of Sal Hepatica today. Keep internally clean for one whole week. See how much better you feel, how your complexion improves.

Sal Hepatica

at your druggist's

SALINES are the mode the world over because they are wonderful antacids



as well as laxatives... And they never have the tendency to make their takers stout!



The Assurance of Skin-Health in many a home—throughout the world!

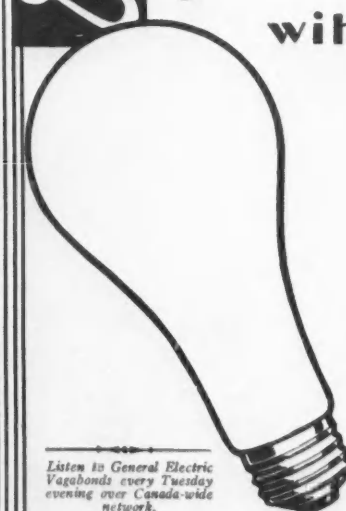
Sold everywhere. Soap 25c. Ointment 25c. and 50c. Talcum 25c. Canadian Depot: J. T. Watt Company, Ltd., Montreal.

Cuticura for PURITY

Try the new Cuticura Shaving Cream.

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WHEN you can see clearly everything you do—in the kitchen, dining room and clothes closets—you save time and energy. Light up your home today with Edison Mazda Lamps.

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SOCIAL CALENDAR

Engagements

The Hon. J. D. Stewart, Premier of Prince Edward Island, and Mrs. Stewart announce the engagement of their daughter, Helen, to Mr. William P. C. Le Boutillier, of Kenogami, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Le Boutillier, of Westmount, the marriage to take place in Charlottetown, P.E.I., about the middle of September. Mr. Le Boutillier is a graduate of the Royal Military College, and of McGill University with the degree of B.Sc.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Middleton, Toronto, has announced the engagement of his daughter, Miss Margaret Isabel Livingston, to Mr. Henry Mc-

Mr. and Mrs. Allan MacKenzie have arrived in Montreal from London, England.

Mrs. Neville Flower and her son, Mr. Arthur Ponsonby, who have been the guests of Their Excellencies the Governor-General and Lady Bessborough for several months, have sailed for England.

Mrs. John F. Stairs, of Montreal, is visiting her brother, Dr. Mackintosh Bell and Mrs. Bell at "Old Burnside", Almonte.

Miss Beatrice Holmes, of Winnipeg, has returned after spending the summer in England.

The Norwegian Consul General and Madame Hilmer Bryn have been visiting their son-in-law and daugh-

Lady Perley, Ottawa, has returned after spending a couple of weeks with Mr. and Mrs. G. Perley Robertson at their summer home at Ste. Sixte on the Lievre River.

Col. the Rev. R. H. Steacy, C.M.G., is visiting his brother, Dr. W. H. Steacy, of New York, at his summer home at Charleston Lake.

Mrs. A. P. Burritt Toronto, has returned from a visit to Lucerne-in-Quebec.

Colonel and Mrs. Reginald Geary and their children, of Toronto, have left to spend some time at Juddhaven, Muskoka.

Lt-Col. and Mrs. Humphrey Snow, of Ottawa, are sailing for England on September 9th.

Mr. and Mrs. Montague Powell and their family, of Ottawa, have returned from Blue Sea Lake where they have spent the summer months.

Mrs. Harry Wyatt and her son, of Toronto, have returned from Georgian Bay.

The Hon. C. E. and Mrs. Tanner, Montreal, have left for Nova Scotia.

Mr. and Mrs. John Coulson, Toronto, have returned from Muskoka.

Colonel and Mrs. H. C. Cox, of Oakville, have sailed for England to occupy their residence in Wiltshire.

Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Jackman, Toronto, have returned after spending some time in England and on the Continent.

Mrs. Eric Harvey, of Calgary, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Philip Fisher, in Knowlton.

Mrs. J. A. Strathy, Toronto, has returned from visiting her daughter, Mrs. Oughterbridge, at St. John's, Newfoundland.

Dr. and Mrs. Geoffrey Boyd, Toronto, have returned home from Georgian Bay.

Colonel and Mrs. A. Z. Palmer have returned to Ottawa from their summer home at Metis.

Mrs. H. A. K. Drury, Montreal, who has been visiting the Hon. L. P. D. and Mrs. Tilley at their summer home in Rothsay, has returned to town.

Mrs. Gordon McLennan and her children, of Ottawa, have returned home after spending the summer at Memphremagog.

Mrs. Ferguson Burke, Toronto, who has been spending some time at Kennebunkport, Maine, has returned to town.

Colonel and Mrs. J. S. O'Meara, Quebec, have returned from the Manor Richelieu.

Captain and Mrs. W. E. Gillespie and their small daughter, Toronto, are spending a short while with the latter's parents, Major-General Sir Archibald Macdonell and Lady Macdonell, before taking up their residence at the Royal Military College, Kingston.

Mrs. Julian Avery, of New York, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Gwyn Francis, in Toronto.

Mrs. J. Fred Booth, Ottawa, has left for the West and will spend some time at Lake Louise, Banff.

Miss Kathleen Bingay, of Trail, B.C., after visiting in Yarmouth, N.S., is now the guest of Miss Barbara Frith in Montreal.

Brigadier-General and Mrs. George S. Simonds of Washington, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Tofield in Montreal.

Miss Margaret Wigglesworth, of Boston, is visiting in Quebec.

Marriages

The marriage of Edith M. Southam, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Burchell of Halifax, to Mr. Vernon D'Eyncourt Strickland, son of Mr. and Mrs. P. D'Eyncourt Strickland of Admiral Rd., Toronto, was solemnized in the Church of the Redeemer. Rev. R. A. Armstrong officiated and Mr. Otto James played the wedding music throughout the ceremony.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her brother, Mr. John E. Burchell of Halifax, wore a becoming French gown of beige crepe romaine and small beige hat to match. She carried a bouquet of tea roses. She was unattended.

Mr. C. Mackenzie King acted as best man. Immediately after the ceremony, Mr. and Mrs. Strickland left by motor for the wedding trip. On their return they will reside in Toronto.

The marriage of Katharine Locke, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Allan Cameron, Montreal, to Mr. Joseph Alfred Pope, son of the late Sir Joseph Pope and of Lady Pope of Ottawa, took place quietly in Westmount Park-Melville United Church, the Rev. I. W. Pierce officiating. The bride was given away by her father, and both she and the groom were unattended. Following the ceremony, Mr. and Mrs. Pope left for a motor trip to the White Mountains. On their return they will reside in Montreal.

The marriage of Katharine Locke, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Allan Cameron, Montreal, to Mr. Joseph Alfred Pope, son of the late Sir Joseph Pope and of Lady Pope of Ottawa, took place quietly in Westmount Park-Melville United Church, the Rev. I. W. Pierce officiating. The bride was given away by her father, and both she and the groom were unattended. Following the ceremony, Mr. and Mrs. Pope left for a motor trip to the White Mountains. On their return they will reside in Montreal.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Baird Laidlaw and Miss Freida Laidlaw, Toronto, have returned from a motor trip to Ottawa and Lucerne-in-Quebec.

Colonel and Mrs. F. W. Cowan, Toronto, have sailed for England.

ter, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Winslow, at their summer cottage in North Hatley, and later will visit in Vermont, N.H.

Mrs. H. Scott, of Montreal, is the guest of her brother-in-law, Lieutenant Sir Richard Turner and Lady Turner, in Quebec.

Colonel and Mrs. Lockhart Gordon, Toronto, have returned after spending several weeks at the Emily Yates "E.Y." ranch in Alberta.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Macklem, Toronto, have been visiting their daughter, Mrs. Kenneth Langmuir and Mr. Langmuir at their island on Georgian Bay.

Colonel and Mrs. Torrance Beardmore, Toronto, have returned from Minicog, Georgian Bay.

Captain and Mrs. Hobart Molson, of Victoria, B.C., have returned from England.

Mrs. W. Harty, of Kingston, has returned after visiting her sister, Mrs. Osler, in Bronte.

The Hon. R. J. and Mrs. Manion have returned to Ottawa after spending a few weeks at their summer home at Lake Shebandowan.

Mrs. Gordon Hughes, of Montreal, and her baby son, are visiting Mrs. Hughes' mother, Mrs. Alex. Rosamond at "Pinhurst", Almonte.

The Misses Evelyn and Blanche Preston, Ottawa, have returned home after spending two years in India with their uncle and aunt, Colonel and Mrs. H. R. Carew-Hunt.

Mr. and Mrs. Douglas J. Thom, of Regina, are visiting in Murray Bay.

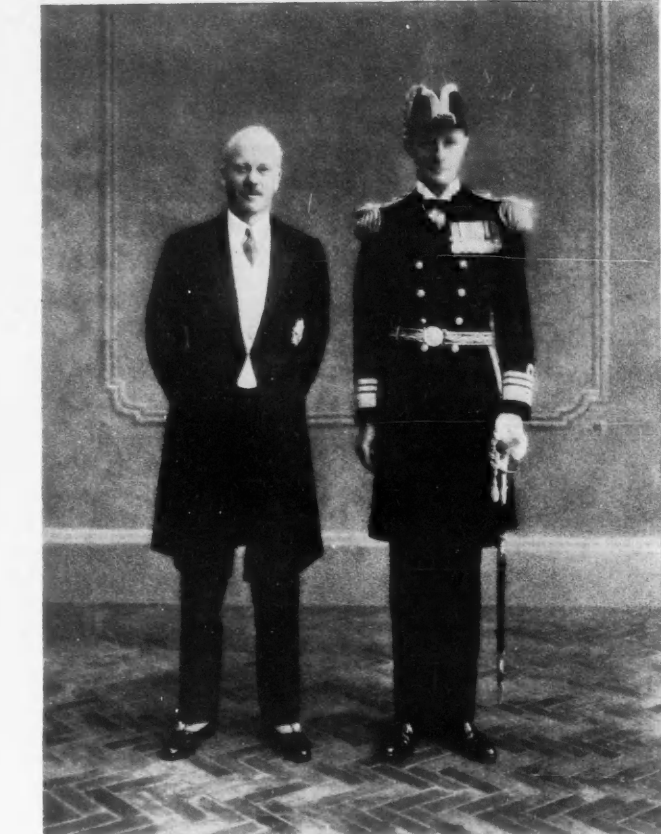
Mrs. Jean Prevost, Montreal, has returned from Ste. Adele.

Mrs. Hendrie of "The Holmstead", Hamilton, will occupy "Glenn Iretion", Col. R. Y. Eaton's residence at Port Credit, for the month of September.

Sir Thomas and Lady White, Toronto, are moving into their new home on Teddington Park Blvd., this week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Baird Laidlaw and Miss Freida Laidlaw, Toronto, have returned from a motor trip to Ottawa and Lucerne-in-Quebec.

Colonel and Mrs. F. W. Cowan, Toronto, have sailed for England.



HIS EXCELLENCY, the Governor-General, Lord Bessborough, and Vice-Admiral Vernon H. B. Haggard, Commander-in-Chief of the America and West Indies Squadron of the British Navy, photographed at "Ravenscrag", Montreal.

—Photo by Leatherdale, Toronto.

Williams, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. H. McWilliams, Toronto. The marriage is to take place on September the 8th.

Dr. William T. Macoun, Ottawa, announces the engagement of his eldest daughter, Norah Terrill, to Mr. Selwyn Hamilton Wilson, son of the late Frederick J. Wilson and Mrs. Wilson. The marriage will take place on September 12.

Mr. and Mrs. Ward Bashaw, "Le Chateau", Richelieu, Que., announce the engagement of their eldest daughter, Jean, to Mr. Frederick Thomas Adams, only son of Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Charles Adams, of St. Lambert. The marriage will take place on Saturday afternoon, September 26.

Mrs. George H. Hamilton, of Saint John, N.B., announces the engagement of her second daughter, Elizabeth Kemp, to Mr. Everard George Moyle Wurtele, of Montreal, eldest son of Mrs. Wurtele, Rockcliffe Park, Ottawa, and the late Captain Alfred G. G. Wurtele. The wedding will take place quietly at Saint John on September 21st.

Mr. and Mrs. John Findlay, of Bloomfield, New Jersey, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Constance Richelieu Findlay, to Mr. Gordon Townsend Scovill, son of Mr. and Mrs. Percy A. Scovill, also of Bloomfield, N.J. The announcement is of interest in Canada as Miss Findlay was born in Beloeil, Quebec. Mr. Gordon Townsend Scovill is a grandson of the late Rev. James Scovill, rector of the Kingston, New Brunswick, Church, who in turn was a son of the Rev. James Elias Scovill, of Kingston.

Travellers

Admiral of the Fleet Earl Jellicoe, G.C.B., G.M., G.C.V.O., D.C.L., L.L.D., and Countess Jellicoe arrived in Toronto on Friday morning, August 28th. Earl Jellicoe officiated at the opening of the Canadian National Exhibition.

Mrs. William D. Ross, Government House, Toronto, has returned to town after visiting Mrs. F. N. G. Starr at Go Home Bay, Georgian Bay.

Miss Isabel Ross, Toronto, has returned after visiting Mrs. Hendrie on her houseboat at French River.

Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Hanna, Toronto, who have been at Cedarhurst, Muskoka, have returned home.

Major and Mrs. Eric Armour, Toronto, have returned from a trip to Bermuda.

Major and Mrs. Scott Griffin, Toronto, have returned after visiting Admiral Sir Charles and Lady Kingsmill at their summer home, Rideau Lakes.

Mr. Justice J. B. Hyndman and Mrs. Hyndman and their daughter, Miss Gertrude Hyndman, and their three sons, have returned from Qualicum Beach, B.C., and taken up residence on Manor Road, Rockcliffe Park, Ottawa.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Kingsmill, of Lima, Peru, are the guests of Admiral Sir Charles and Lady Kingsmill at their summer residence at Portland-on-the-Rideau.

Sir Andrew Macphail, of Montreal, is returning this week from Prince Edward Island.

Mr. Montagu Norman, London, England, has been visiting at "The Pines", Digby, Nova Scotia.



John, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Stevenson Fry, grandson of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Pratt, Montreal.

—Photo by MacAdam.

OUTFITTING THE SCHOOLBOY

The "Prep" Clothes Shop is now equipped to furnish all those things needed by the boy returning to school.

A. From Barran's

of London, this tweed suit for older boys, endowed with all those distinctions of material, style and finish that has built up a reputation for Barran's. In various grey and brown tweeds, a two-button coat with vest and two pairs of trousers. Sizes 12 to 18. \$25.00.

C. Rugby Suit

from Barran's in a very attractive grey herringbone tweed—a suit that shows that meticulous tailoring which means durability. Coat and vest with breeches and shorts. 7 to 11 years, \$18.00.

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Second Floor, James St.

T. EATON CO. LIMITED
TORONTO CANADA

GUARD THAT LOVELY

smile



There is no greater enemy of charm, of health itself, than decaying teeth and unhealthy gums

GUARD your lovely smile. And, first of all, protect your teeth and gums. For dental troubles attack the foundation of your loveliness, of health itself.

Years ago the House of Squibb, realizing the vital importance of mouth hygiene, set its research scientists to the problem. They created a dental cream, the purpose of which is not only to clean, but also to protect the teeth and gums.

The secret is Squibb Milk of Magnesia—a product recommended by physicians and dentists for years. Through a prominent research organization, Squibb appealed to a great national court of authority—50,000 practicing dentists. Read the following analysis of the 16,082 replies received:

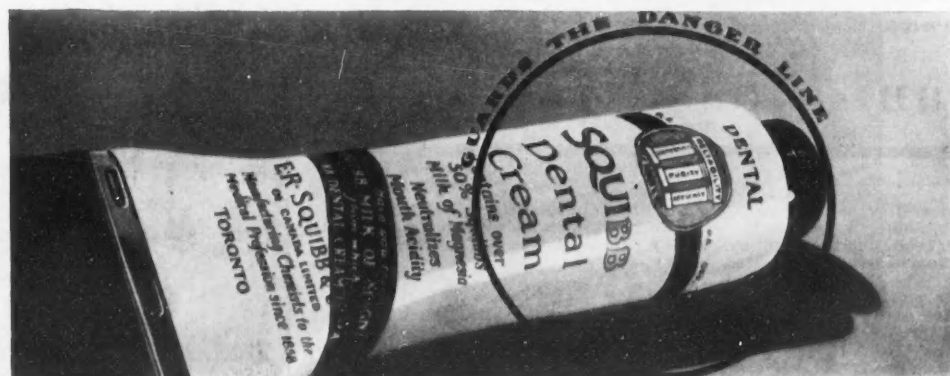
95% of the answers stated that germ acids most frequently cause tooth decay and gum irritation;

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So, guard your teeth and gums with this protection recommended so positively. Remember that Squibb Dental Cream contains more than 50% Squibb Milk of Magnesia. See that no member of your family neglects to use Squibb Dental Cream twice each day for its reliable cleansing power and protective action.

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A STRONG TEAM IN THE INTERNATIONAL HANDICAP



IN VIEW of the repeated disappointments of the past couple of years, a suggestion that the present is probably a good time to buy stocks for holding purposes is not likely to be received with any particular enthusiasm. Yet there are better than even chances, I venture to believe, that the present will prove, in the light of after events, to have been not merely a "good" time but actually the most favorable and logical of all the opportunities for stock buying that have and will offer themselves in the present cycle. Favorable, because the resistance of prices to recent bad news suggests strongly that not only are prices now around their lows but that very little will be required in the way of constructive developments to send them higher; and logical, because recent developments in regard to both Great Britain and Germany suggest that both countries will pull through their financial crises successfully and furthermore will emerge in considerably better shape to meet the future than they have been recently, realization of which should have a decidedly strengthening effect upon business sentiment throughout the world.

THE observer who is able to maintain an open mind and refuses to permit past disappointments to distort his view of the existing situation and apparent trends, may easily find much that is encouraging in current developments. First and most important, there is the improvement, already referred to, in the British outlook consequent upon the arranging of new international credits to provide for immediate financial needs, the formation of the "national" government which will attack the problem of Britain's financial regeneration unhampered by considerations of party politics, and—most vital—the assurance that the people of Great Britain are awake at last to the dangers in economic drifting. As all the world knows, once the people of Britain recognize a national menace and get their teeth into it, they hold on and fight until the enemy is overcome, and British bulldoggedness will not fail now.



BRITAIN'S FINANCIAL CRISIS

Present Difficulties the Result of Years of Governmental Extravagance — Financial House-Cleaning Long Overdue — Basic Position Still Sound

By F. W. PERCIVAL

AMONG all the intricacies of the present financial crisis in Great Britain, two phases stand out as the chief issues of the situation. The one aspect is the National and the other the International financial position of the country. If instability threatens one it affects the other.

At the moment the apparent instability of the National position is responsible for an ominous flight from the pound sterling—not comparable with the flight from the mark, but enough to endanger the world wide prestige of sterling and to cause uneasiness among great Britain's creditors.

The National financial position has not arrived in its parlous condition within a few days. It has been culminating during the post-War years, and in 1924 there were visible signs that, unless Budgets were drastically reduced in size, the nation would have to pay the penalty later. In the same year the "Rhinceros indomitus" for sound finance, Philip Snowden, protested against the reckless spending of Government departments, but such was the temper of the nation that no party dared to make the nation face the realities of the situation or to risk the general unpopularity, with which such a policy would have been viewed.

For the people did not want retrenchment, they disliked the idea of it and preferred procrastination with its inevitable results. The parties paid lip service to the idea of national economy, listed it as part of their electoral policy and conveniently forgot it as soon as they assumed power. In fact both Labour and Conservative found themselves increasing expenditures—for political reasons which are outside the scope of this article—and no Chancellor of the Exchequer was able to impress his colleagues in the cabinet that, in the face of declining national revenues, economy in the national estimates had to be made.

THE Chancellors were in an unenviable position. They had their duty to the nation and their duty to their party. The one told them that expenditures must be reduced; the other that they must evolve some scheme to meet the additional expenditures caused through their party's electoral promises.

In most cases party won, and the Chancellor was left with the increasingly perplexing problem of finding the money required. Additions to direct taxation were impossible, for the revenue returns from the income tax were showing an unpleasant annual decline. No party had a mandate to impose a general tariff—the most that Chancellors could do in that direction was to see that the McKenna duties remained in force.

So a succession of Chancellors took the primrose path of juggling with the figures and, although the impudent dexterity with which they balanced the Budgets was a source of alarm to the few who could read the writing on the wall, they induced the pathetic belief that however things might be wangled British

credit was an unassailable rock on which any flimsy superstructure could be erected without doing any essential damage.

It was a fool's paradise and one of the ironies of the present situation is that Snowden, in opposition the bitter critic of these unsound financial measures, has had to adopt similar expedients to balance his own Budgets. Damning proof also of the power of party over its Chancellor and the Lords Commissioner of His Majesty's Treasury!

AS ALL the permissible avenues of taxation gradually closed, each Chancellor left things in an increasingly worse muddle, and present conditions have revealed the seriousness of Britain's internal economic administration. The prolonged industrial depression, with its additional burden of the accompanying unemployment, has been responsible for a serious loss of revenue from internal sources.

What, however, has not been generally realised is the heavy drop in revenue derived from taxation on the interest of British capital invested abroad. Generally speaking, a large proportion of this capital has been invested on long-term agreements in the raw producing nations of the world and in Central Europe.

Under normal conditions considerable sums accrued in interest from these countries, the present depressed state of which has precluded any but a very meagre return on the capital invested. The loss in interest has had a proportionate effect on the totals of taxes obtained from this side of the nation's income. In spite of these facts, the Labour government has been forced into increasing expenditure to put into practice the social improvements to which it has been pledged.

These three factors have left a gap between national expenditure and national revenue of \$600,000,000, a sum which no amount of conjuring could possibly hide, and the unsound policy of the post-War methods of national finance have at last become apparent to the rest of the nation.

IN THE field of international finance Britain's position is a peculiar one. For years she has been the world's banker, accepting money from any country that had it to lend and in turn lending it in those places where in her experience it was both safe and desirable. Attempts have been made to displace or at least to reduce what has almost amounted to a monopoly, but in the other centres, which desired to obtain some of this business, either the machinery or the connections or the experience was lacking and often official restrictions imposed either by the banking system of the country or by the government itself were handicaps to the freedom and elasticity which were necessary if the centre were to compete for this

business against London. So London continued to enjoy its old privileges and responsibilities.

A considerable amount of the money loaned to London has always been in the shape of short-term deposits, which are subject to the same economic laws as the depositor's funds placed with any large banking concern. That is to say, while the London deposits were callable at short notice and were being continually withdrawn, fresh deposits balanced the accounts so that over a period of years a very fair average could be arrived at.

At the present moment the total of the short-term deposits are computed to lie between a billion and a billion and a half dollars, which are backed partly by the nation's gold reserve and partly by short and long-term loans in foreign countries. This backing, together with the confidence London has earned in the past as a safe centre of international finance, has been considered sound enough by the foreign depositors, who have continued to entrust their surplus funds to London.

CIRCUMSTANCES, however, have changed. The foreign depositors have been watching for some time and with increasing anxiety the now obviously serious budgetary position and are beginning to wonder whether the world's banker would be able to maintain the proud position of the pound sterling in the face of the apparent decay from which British national revenue and industry was suffering.

In fact they were beginning to wonder whether Britain was not "broke", whether she was not using their money to finance current expenditures which were not covered by national revenue, and their nervousness has been reflected in the way that some of these depositors have withdrawn their deposits from London in the international currency—gold.

A very serious position arose, for so much British capital has been tied up in Central Europe and other countries where it cannot be readily realised that she would be unable to meet all these short-term liabilities even if she were to part with all her gold, which she would not.

It is of course certain that the bigger creditors would not endanger the value of their holdings by allowing a regular "run" on the world's bank, for they know that basically Britain's financial position is absolutely sound. Through her nationals she possesses, after all allowances have been made for doubtful debts, long-term foreign investments many times greater than the total of these short-term deposits.

As creditors, however, they must guard their own deposits by insisting that the British government's short-term indebtedness should represent a true anticipation of revenue.

If the policy of the Labour party had continued there was a grave danger that the dead-weight of the National Debt, amounting as it does to some thirty-five billion dollars, would be increased under the dis-

(Continued on Page 32)

THE British financial crisis has produced some good by arousing world attention to the world need for economic stability in Europe, and Germany may consequently find herself receiving more sympathetic treatment than formerly from her creditors. Discussing the improvement in the German situation already evident, the Guaranty Trust Company of New York says in its current bulletin: "The German banks have re-opened under normal conditions, as far as their internal business is concerned; the Reichsbank has reduced its discount rate from 15 to 10 per cent.; and confidence has apparently been enhanced by the failure of radical elements in the recent referendum to muster the necessary number of votes to bring about the dissolution of the Prussian Diet. Another development that exerted a favorable effect on business sentiment was the announcement that the committee of experts appointed to work out the detailed provisions of President Hoover's plan for a moratorium on international debts had completed its work and that the agreement had been signed by the representatives of the various governments concerned. Finally, it has been announced that the Federal Government of Germany will promulgate an emergency decree forcing drastic measures of financial reform in state and municipal governments. The development is most encouraging, for it strikes at one of the basic causes of the present difficulties in Germany."

All of which is encouraging. While, at the best, some time must elapse before Germany is back on her feet economically and able to consume the world's products in the same volume as of old, the virtual assurance provided by recent events that the nations of the world will not permit a German collapse will have a stimulating effect upon world business sentiment as soon as the world has recovered from its recent fright.

HOWEVER open to criticism, from a purely economic viewpoint, may be the disbursing of scores of millions of dollars on public works undertaken primarily to provide employment, the fact remains that the placing of so much wage-money in hands that must and will spend it immediately cannot but react as a business tonic of the first importance. And the tonic will come just when it is most needed and can do the most good. Once the business ball is set rolling again it may be expected to develop its own momentum. And once the unemployment spectre is pushed into the background the re-establishment of the spirit of confidence necessary for the complete recovery of business will be made much easier.

NOT only the wage-earning classes but people of every income class are today in need of new commodities of every kind. Most of them have postponed satisfaction of these requirements not from necessity but from disinclination to spend any money that could be hoarded against possibly greater need. As the vague terrors besetting the world fade away, so will this fear of spending, and a wave of buying may be expected to set in, stimulated by the upward trend of prices that will develop, that will quickly change the whole face of industry.

SOCIAL CALENDAR

Engagements

The Hon. J. D. Stewart, Premier of Prince Edward Island, and Mrs. Stewart announce the engagement of their daughter, Helen, to Mr. William P. C. Le Boutillier, of Kenogami, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Le Boutillier, of Westmount, the marriage to take place in Charlottetown, P.E.I., about the middle of September. Mr. Le Boutillier is a graduate of the Royal Military College, and of McGill University with the degree of B.Sc.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Middleton, Toronto, has announced the engagement of his daughter, Miss Margaret Isabel Livingston, to Mr. Henry Mc-

Mr. and Mrs. Allan MacKenzie have arrived in Montreal from London, England.

Mrs. Neville Flower and her son, Mr. Arthur Ponsonby, who have been the guests of Their Excellencies the Governor-General and Lady Bessborough for several months, have sailed for England.

Mrs. John F. Stairs, of Montreal, is visiting her brother, Dr. Mackintosh Bell and Mrs. Bell at "Old Burnside", Almonte.

Miss Beatrice Holmes, of Winnipeg, has returned after spending the summer in England.

The Norwegian Consul General and Madame Hilmer Bryn have been visiting their son-in-law and daughter.

Lady Perley, Ottawa, has returned after spending a couple of weeks with Mr. and Mrs. G. Perley Robertson at their summer home at Ste. Sixte on the L'Ange River.

Col. the Rev. R. H. Steacy, C.M.G., is visiting his brother, Dr. W. H. Steacy, of New York, at his summer home at Charleston Lake.

Mrs. A. P. Burritt Toronto, has returned from a visit to Lucerne-in-Quebec.

Colonel and Mrs. Reginald Geary and their children, of Toronto, have left to spend some time at Juddhaven, Muskoka.

Lt.-Col. and Mrs. Humphrey Snow, of Ottawa, are sailing for England on September 9th.

Mr. and Mrs. Montague Powell and their family, of Ottawa, have returned from Blue Sea Lake where they have spent the summer months.

Mrs. Harry Wyatt and her son, of Toronto, have returned from Georgian Bay.

The Hon. C. E. and Mrs. Tanner, Montreal, have left for Nova Scotia.

Mr. and Mrs. John Coulson, Toronto, have returned from Muskoka.

Colonel and Mrs. H. C. Cox, of Oakville, have sailed for England to occupy their residence in Wiltshire.

Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Jackman, Toronto, have returned after spending some time in England and on the Continent.

Mrs. Eric Harvey, of Calgary, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Philip Fisher, in Knowlton.

Mrs. J. A. Strathy, Toronto, has returned from visiting her daughter, Mrs. Oughterbridge, at St. John's, Newfoundland.

Dr. and Mrs. Geoffrey Boyd, Toronto, have returned home from Georgian Bay.

Colonel and Mrs. A. Z. Palmer have returned to Ottawa from their summer home at Metis.

Mrs. H. A. K. Drury, Montreal, who has been visiting the Hon. L. P. D. and Mrs. Tilley at their summer home in Rothesay, has returned to town.

Mrs. Gordon McLennan and her children, of Ottawa, have returned home after spending the summer at Memphremagog.

Mrs. Ferguson Burke, Toronto, who has been spending some time at Kennebunkport, Maine, has returned to town.

Colonel and Mrs. J. S. O'Meara, Quebec, have returned from the Manor Richelieu.

Captain and Mrs. W. E. Gillespie and their small daughter, Toronto, are spending a short while with the latter's parents, Major-General Sir Archibald Macdonell and Lady Macdonell, before taking up their residence at the Royal Military College, Kingston.

Mrs. Julian Avery, of New York, is visiting her mother, Mrs. Gwyn Francis, in Toronto.

Mrs. J. Fred Booth, Ottawa, has left for the West and will spend some time at Lake Louise, Banff.

Miss Kathleen Binyay, of Trail, B.C., after visiting in Yarmouth, N.S., is now the guest of Miss Barbara Frith in Montreal.

Brigadier-General and Mrs. George S. Simonds of Washington, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Tofield in Montreal.

Miss Margaret Wigglesworth, of Boston, is visiting in Quebec.

Marriages

The marriage of Edith M. Southam, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Burchell of Halifax, to Mr. Vernon D'Eyncourt Strickland, son of Mr. and Mrs. P. D'Eyncourt Strickland of Admiral Rd., Toronto, was solemnized in the Church of the Redeemer, Rev. R. A. Armstrong officiated and Mr. Otto James played the wedding music throughout the ceremony.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her brother, Mr. John E. Burchell of Halifax, wore a becoming French gown of beige crepe romaine and small beige hat to match. She carried a bouquet of tea roses. She was unattended.

Mr. C. Mackenzie King acted as best man. Immediately after the ceremony, Mr. and Mrs. Strickland left by motor for the wedding trip. On their return they will reside in Toronto.

The marriage of Katharine Locke, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Allan Cameron, Montreal, to Mr. Joseph Alfred Pope, son of the late Sir Joseph Pope and of Lady Pope of Ottawa, took place quietly in Westmount Park-Melville United Church, the Rev. I. W. Pierce officiating. The bride was given away by her father, and both she and the groom were unattended. Following the ceremony, Mr. and Mrs. Pope left for a motor trip to the White Mountains. On their return they will reside in Montreal.

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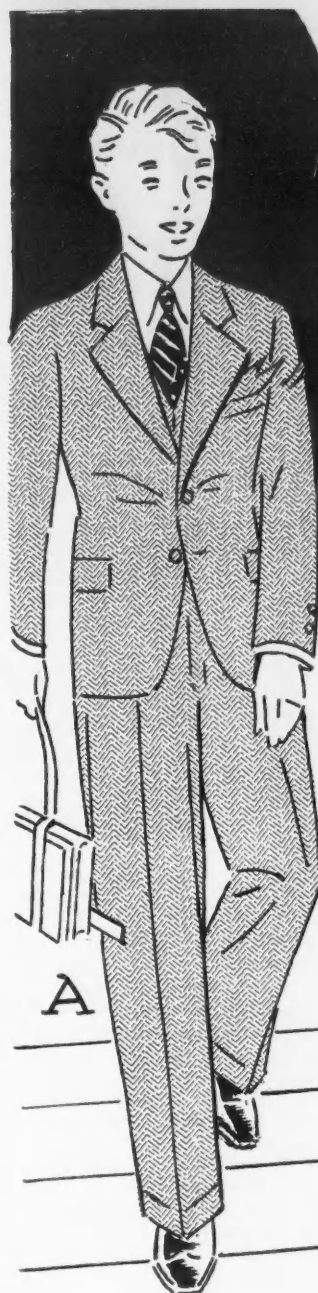
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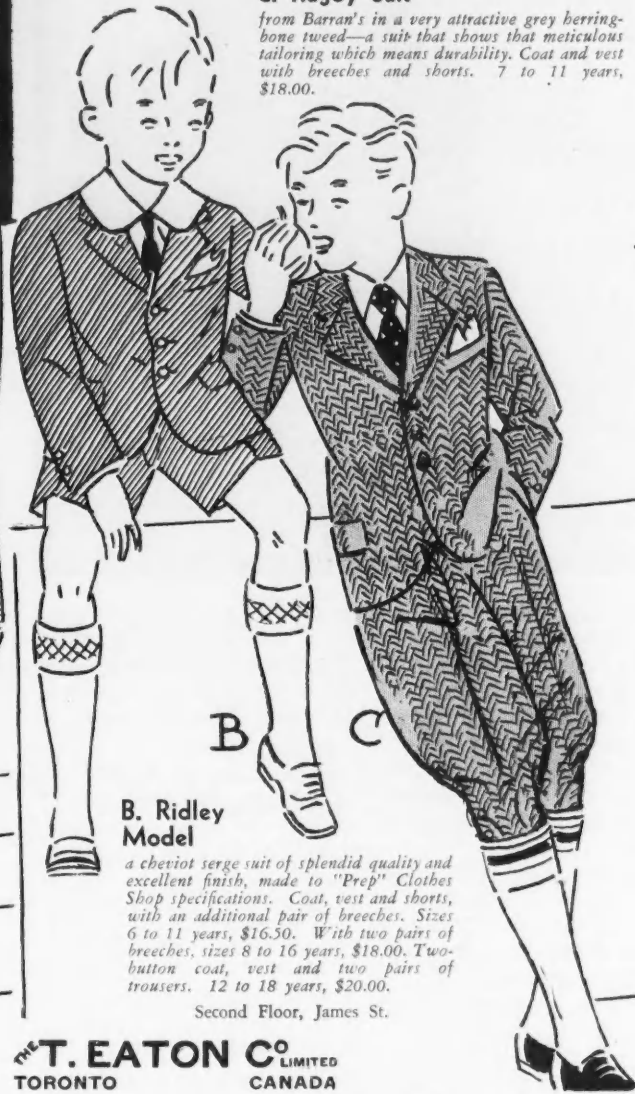
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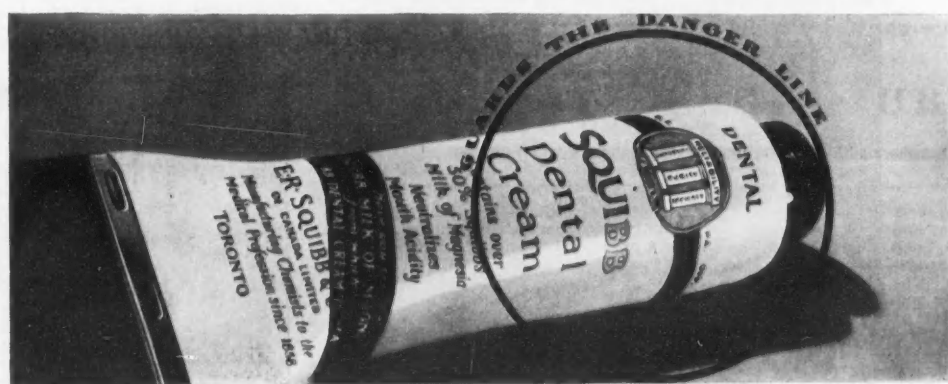
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95% agreed that the most serious trouble occurs at the place where teeth and gums meet;

85% stated that the best product to prevent these acids from causing decay and irritating the gums is Milk of Magnesia.

So, guard your teeth and gums with this protection recommended so positively. Remember that Squibb Dental Cream contains more than 50% Squibb Milk of Magnesia. See that no member of your family neglects to use Squibb Dental Cream twice each day for its reliable cleansing power and protective action.

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John, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. Stevenson Fry, grandson of Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Pratt, Montreal.

—Photo by MacAdam.

Williams, son of Mr. and Mrs. M. H. McWilliams, Toronto. The marriage is to take place on September the 8th.

Dr. William T. Macoun, Ottawa, announces the engagement of his eldest daughter, Nora Terrill, to Mr. Selwyn Hamilton Wilson, son of the late Frederick J. Wilson and Mrs. Wilson. The marriage will take place on September 12.

Mr. and Mrs. Ward Bashaw, "Le Chateau", Richelieu, Que., announce the engagement of their eldest daughter, Jean, to Mr. Frederick Thomas Adams, only son of Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Charles Adams, of St. Lambert. The marriage will take place on Saturday afternoon, September 26.

Mrs. George H. Hamilton, of Saint John, N.B., announces the engagement of her second daughter, Elizabeth Kemp, to Mr. Everard George Moyle Wurtelle, of Montreal, eldest son of Mrs. Wurtelle, Rockcliffe Park, Ottawa, and the late Captain Alfred G. G. Wurtelle. The wedding will take place quietly at Saint John on September 21st.

Mr. and Mrs. John Findlay, of Bloomfield, New Jersey, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Constance Richelieu Findlay, to Mr. Gordon Townsend Scovill, son of Mr. and Mrs. Percy A. Scovill, also of Bloomfield, N.J. The announcement is of interest in Canada as Miss Findlay was born in Beloeil, Quebec. Mr. Gordon Townsend Scovill is a grandson of the late Rev. James Scovill, rector of the Kingston, New Brunswick, Church, who in turn was a son of the Rev. James Elias Scovill, of Kingston.

Travellers

Admiral of the Fleet Earl Jellicoe, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., D.C.L., LL.D., and Countess Jellicoe arrived in Toronto on Friday morning, August 28th. Earl Jellicoe officiated at the opening of the Canadian National Exhibition.

Mrs. William D. Ross, Government House, Toronto, has returned to town after visiting Mrs. F. N. G. Starr at Go Home Bay, Georgian Bay.

Miss Isobel Ross, Toronto, has returned after visiting Mrs. Hendrie on her houseboat at French River.

Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Hanna, Toronto, who have been at Cedarhurst, Muskoka, have returned home.

Major and Mrs. Eric Armon, Toronto, have returned from a trip to Bermuda.

Major and Mrs. Scott Griffin, Toronto, have returned after visiting Admiral Sir Charles and Lady Kingsmill at their summer home, Rideau Lakes.

Mr. Justice J. B. Hyndman and Mrs. Hyndman and their daughter, Miss Gertrude Hyndman, and their three sons, have returned from Qualeum Beach, B.C., and taken up residence on Manor Road, Rockcliffe Park, Ottawa.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Kingsmill, of Lima, Peru, are the guests of Admiral Sir Charles and Lady Kingsmill at their summer residence at Portland-on-the-Rideau.

Sir Andrew Macphail, of Montreal, is returning this week from Prince Edward Island.

Mr. Montagu Norman, London, England, has been visiting at "The Pines", Digby, Nova Scotia.

Mr. and Mrs. Francis Winslow, at their summer cottage in North Hatley, and later will visit in Vermont, N.H.

Mrs. H. Scott, of Montreal, is the guest of her brother-in-law, Lieut.-General Sir Richard Turner and Lady Turner, in Quebec.

Colonel and Mrs. Lockhart Gordon, Toronto, have returned after spending several weeks at the Emily Yates "E.Y." ranch in Alberta.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Macklem, Toronto, have been visiting their daughter, Mrs. Kenneth Langmuir and Mr. Langmuir at their Island on Georgian Bay.

Colonel and Mrs. Torrance Beardmore, Toronto, have returned from Minnecog, Georgian Bay.

Captain and Mrs. Hobart Molson, of Victoria, B.C., have returned from England.

Mrs. W. Hart, of Kingston, has returned after visiting her sister, Mrs. Osler, in Bronte.

The Hon. R. J. and Mrs. Manion have returned to Ottawa after spending a few weeks at their summer home at Lake Shebandowan.

Mrs. Gordon Hughes, of Montreal, and her baby son, are visiting Mrs. Hughes' mother, Mrs. Alex. Rosamond at "Pinehurst", Almonte.

The Misses Evelyn and Blanche Preston, Ottawa, have returned home after spending two years in India with their uncle and aunt, Colonel and Mrs. H. R. Carew-Hunt.

Mr. and Mrs. Douglas J. Thom, of Regina, are visiting in Murray Bay.

Mrs. Jean Prevost, Montreal, has returned from Ste. Adele.

Mrs. Hendrie of "The Holmstead", Hamilton, will occupy "Glenn Iretion", Col. R. Y. Eaton's residence at Port Credit, for the month of September.

Sir Thomas and Lady White, Toronto, are moving into their new home on Teddington Park Blvd., this week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Baird Laidlaw and Miss Freida Laidlaw, Toronto, have returned from a motor trip in Ottawa and Lucerne-in-Quebec.

Colonel and Mrs. F. W. Cowan, Toronto, have sailed for England.

A STRONG TEAM IN THE INTERNATIONAL HANDICAP



IN VIEW of the repeated disappointments of the past couple of years, a suggestion that the present is probably a good time to buy stocks for holding purposes is not likely to be received with any particular enthusiasm. Yet there are better than even chances, I venture to believe, that the present will prove, in the light of after events, to have been not merely a "good" time but actually the most favorable and logical of all the opportunities for stock buying that have and will offer themselves in the present cycle. Favorable, because the resistance of prices to recent bad news suggests strongly that not only are prices now around their lows but that very little will be required in the way of constructive developments to send them higher; and logical, because recent developments in regard to both Great Britain and Germany suggest that both countries will pull through their financial crises successfully and furthermore will emerge in considerably better shape to meet the future than they have been recently, realization of which should have a decidedly strengthening effect upon business sentiment throughout the world.

THE observer who is able to maintain an open mind and refuses to permit past disappointments to distort his view of the existing situation and apparent trends, may easily find much that is encouraging in current developments. First and most important, there is the improvement, already referred to, in the British outlook consequent upon the arranging of new international credits to provide for immediate financial needs, the formation of the "national" government which will attack the problem of Britain's financial regeneration unhampered by considerations of party politics, and—most vital—the assurance that the people of Great Britain are awake at last to the dangers in economic drifting. As all the world knows, once the people of Britain recognise a national menace and get their teeth into it, they hold on and fight until the enemy is overcome, and British bulldoggedness will not fail now.



BRITAIN'S FINANCIAL CRISIS

Present Difficulties the Result of Years of Governmental Extravagance — Financial House-Cleaning Long Overdue — Basic Position Still Sound

By F. W. PERCIVAL

AMONG all the intricacies of the present financial crisis in Great Britain, two phases stand out as the chief issues of the situation. The one aspect is the National and the other the International financial position of the country. If instability threatens one it affects the other.

At the moment the apparent instability of the National position is responsible for an ominous flight from the pound sterling—not comparable with the flight from the mark, but enough to endanger the world wide prestige of sterling and to cause uneasiness among great Britain's creditors.

The National financial position has not arrived in its parlous condition within a few days. It has been culminating during the post-War years, and in 1924 there were visible signs that, unless Budgets were drastically reduced in size, the nation would have to pay the penalty later. In the same year the "Rhino-ceros indomitus" for sound finance, Philip Snowden, protested against the reckless spending of Government departments, but such was the temper of the nation that no party dared to make the nation face the realities of the situation or to risk the general unpopularity, with which such a policy would have been viewed.

For the people did not want retrenchment, they disliked the idea of it and preferred procrastination with its inevitable results. The parties paid lip service to the idea of national economy, listed it as part of their electoral policy and conveniently forgot it as soon as they assumed power. In fact both Labour and Conservative found themselves increasing expenditures—for political reasons which are outside the scope of this article—and no Chancellor of the Exchequer was able to impress his colleagues in the cabinet that, in the face of declining national revenues, economy in the national estimates had to be made.

THE Chancellors were in an unenviable position. They had their duty to the nation and their duty to their party. The one told them that expenditures must be reduced; the other that they must evolve some scheme to meet the additional expenditures caused through their party's electoral promises.

In most cases party won, and the Chancellor was left with the increasingly perplexing problem of finding the money required. Additions to direct taxation were impossible, for the revenue returns from the income tax were showing an unpleasant annual decline. No party had a mandate to impose a general tariff—the most that Chancellors could do in that direction was to see that the McKenna duties remained in force.

So a succession of Chancellors took the primrose path of juggling with the figures and, although the impudent dexterity with which they balanced the Budgets was a source of alarm to the few who could read the writing on the wall, they induced the pathetic belief that however things might be wangled British

credit was an unassailable rock on which any flimsy superstructure could be erected without doing any essential damage.

It was a fool's paradise and one of the ironies of the present situation is that Snowden, in opposition the bitter critic of these unsound financial measures, has had to adopt similar expedients to balance his own Budgets. Damning proof also of the power of party over its Chancellor and the Lords Commissioner of His Majesty's Treasury!

AS ALL the permissible avenues of taxation gradually closed, each Chancellor left things in an increasingly worse muddle, and present conditions have revealed the seriousness of Britain's internal economic administration. The prolonged industrial depression, with its additional burden of the accompanying unemployment, has been responsible for a serious loss of revenue from internal sources.

What, however, has not been generally realised is the heavy drop in revenue derived from taxation on the interest of British capital invested abroad. Generally speaking, a large proportion of this capital has been invested on long-term agreements in the raw producing nations of the world and in Central Europe.

Under normal conditions considerable sums accrued in interest from these countries, the present depressed state of which has precluded any but a very meagre return on the capital invested. The loss in interest has had a proportionate effect on the totals of taxes obtained from this side of the nation's income. In spite of these facts, the Labour government has been forced into increasing expenditure to put into practice the social improvements to which it has been pledged.

These three factors have left a gap between national expenditure and national revenue of \$600,000,000, a sum which no amount of conjuring could possibly hide, and the unsound policy of the post-War methods of national finance have at last become apparent to the rest of the nation.

IN THE field of international finance Britain's position is a peculiar one. For years she has been the world's banker, accepting money from any country that had it to lend and in turn lending it in those places where in her experience it was both safe and desirable. Attempts have been made to displace or at least to reduce what has almost amounted to a monopoly, but in the other centres, which desired to obtain some of this business, either the machinery or the connections or the experience was lacking and often official restrictions imposed either by the banking system of the country or by the government itself were handicaps to the freedom and elasticity which were necessary if the centre were to compete for this

business against London. So London continued to enjoy its old privileges and responsibilities.

A considerable amount of the money loaned to London has always been in the shape of short-term deposits, which are subject to the same economic laws as the depositor's funds placed with any large banking concern. That is to say, while the London deposits were callable at short notice and were being continually withdrawn, fresh deposits balanced the accounts so that over a period of years a very fair average could be arrived at.

At the present moment the total of the short-term deposits are computed to lie between a billion and a billion and a half dollars, which are backed partly by the nation's gold reserve and partly by short and long-term loans in foreign countries. This backing, together with the confidence London has earned in the past as a safe centre of international finance, has been considered sound enough by the foreign depositors, who have continued to entrust their surplus funds to London.

CIRCUMSTANCES, however, have changed. The foreign depositors have been watching for some time and with increasing anxiety the now obviously serious budgetary position and are beginning to wonder whether the world's banker would be able to maintain the proud position of the pound sterling in the face of the apparent decay from which British national revenue and industry was suffering.

In fact they were beginning to wonder whether Britain was not "broke", whether she was not using their money to finance current expenditures which were not covered by national revenue, and their nervousness has been reflected in the way that some of these depositors have withdrawn their deposits from London in the international currency—gold.

A very serious position arose, for so much British capital has been tied up in Central Europe and other countries where it cannot be readily realised that she would be unable to meet all these short-term liabilities even if she were to part with all her gold, which she would not.

It is of course certain that the bigger creditors would not endanger the value of their holdings by allowing a regular "run" on the world's bank, for they know that basically Britain's financial position is absolutely sound. Through her nationals she possesses, after all allowances have been made for doubtful debts, long-term foreign investments many times greater than the total of these short-term deposits.

As creditors, however, they must guard their own deposits by insisting that the British government's short-term indebtedness should represent a true anticipation of revenue.

If the policy of the Labour party had continued there was a grave danger that the dead-weight of the National Debt, amounting as it does to some thirty-five billion dollars, would be increased under the dis-

(Continued on Page 32)

THE British financial crisis has produced some good by arousing world attention to the world need for economic stability in Europe, and Germany may consequently find herself receiving more sympathetic treatment than formerly from her creditors. Discussing the improvement in the German situation already evident, the Guaranty Trust Company of New York says in its current bulletin: "The German banks have re-opened under normal conditions, as far as their internal business is concerned; the Reichsbank has reduced its discount rate from 15 to 10 per cent.; and confidence has apparently been enhanced by the failure of radical elements in the recent referendum to muster the necessary number of votes to bring about the dissolution of the Prussian Diet. Another development that exerted a favorable effect on business sentiment was the announcement that the committee of experts appointed to work out the detailed provisions of President Hoover's plan for a moratorium on international debts had completed its work and that the agreement had been signed by the representatives of the various governments concerned. Finally, it has been announced that the Federal Government of Germany will promulgate an emergency decree forcing drastic measures of financial reform in state and municipal governments. The development is most encouraging, for it strikes at one of the basic causes of the present difficulties in Germany."

All of which is encouraging. While, at the best, some time must elapse before Germany is back on her feet economically and able to consume the world's products in the same volume as of old, the virtual assurance provided by recent events that the nations of the world will not permit a German collapse will have a stimulating effect upon world business sentiment as soon as the world has recovered from its recent fright.

HOWEVER open to criticism, from a purely economic viewpoint, may be the disbursing of scores of millions of dollars on public works undertaken primarily to provide employment, the fact remains that the placing of so much wage-money in hands that must and will spend it immediately cannot but react as a business tonic of the first importance. And the tonic will come just when it is most needed and can do the most good. Once the business ball is set rolling again it may be expected to develop its own momentum. And once the unemployment spectre is pushed into the background the re-establishment of the spirit of confidence necessary for the complete recovery of business will be made much easier.

NOT only the wage-earning classes but people of every income class are today in need of new commodities of every kind. Most of them have postponed satisfaction of these requirements not from necessity but from disinclination to spend any money that could be hoarded against possibly greater need. As the vague terrors besetting the world fade away, so will this fear of spending, and a wave of buying may be expected to set in, stimulated by the upward trend of prices that will develop, that will quickly change the whole face of industry.

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The latest information on
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GOLD & DROSS

Wright-Hargreaves Better Than Ever

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Your comments on Wright-Hargreaves in the past four months have been profitable to me. The recent market advance seems to have caught up on the news and I would like to know if you remain bullish on the prospects for this mine. If so, on what would you base your optimism. It is perhaps natural for readers to look for more direct guidance in mining affairs than has been generally available. This is not to say that tips are sought but it would seem that more direct encouragement or discouragement could be given where merits or demerits warrant the action. Anyhow, how about Wright-Hargreaves?

—F. S. S., Windsor, Ont.

The most recent developments at Wright-Hargreaves have been highly important and therefore of interest to present and prospective shareholders. The discovery that a new vein had come in a short distance north of the south vein, extending from the 2,550 foot level to at least the 3,000 foot level, showing good widths and higher than mine average values caused the stock to rise. Just prior to that event a most favorable development occurred in the finding of high-grade ore in 20 foot width for 250 foot length above the 2,250 foot level on the main south vein west of the Lake Shore fault.

While these details may not be significant to anyone unfamiliar with the details of the property they add to the evidence which is giving the mine prestige; they help in the formation of an opinion that the future for the company becomes brighter month by month. This is the sort of situation which should attract those who are cautious enough to seek independent opinion. As to tips, they are available almost anywhere.

It would appear to me that a general opinion, based on an intimate knowledge of current developments at a given property, should provide a reasonable basis for action. If you act on the basic conditions at a mine you cannot very well go wrong in the long run. As to Wright-Hargreaves, its improvement has been noted in this column at frequent intervals for the past year. It is now recorded that the outlook is better than ever.

International Proprietaries

Editor, Gold and Dross:

For years I have depended on you for help in my investments and I can say your service can't be beat. I now would like some advice about the "A" stock of International Proprietaries, the Eno Fruit Salt Company. I am told this company has done well even in these bad times and that this stock is a good buy. Could you give me a bit of advice?

—T. L. K., St. Catharines, Ont.

Glad to hear you like Gold and Dross. If you pick all your investments as shrewdly as you seem to be doing in considering International Proprietaries "A" you will have a pretty fine list. In my opinion this stock is distinctly an attractive buy today; in it you are buying an equity in a company with not only an attractive record, but with an able and aggressive management which augurs still further profits and expansion in the future.

The "A" stock of International Proprietaries is on a regular dividend basis of \$2.60 annually. Recently the directors in addition to the regular quarterly disbursement declared a participation dividend of 5 cents. Last year the participation feature brought 25 cents extra or \$2.85 in all. It is still too early to say what this may amount to in 1931 but at current rate of earnings distribution may well reach the same level as last year. Maximum possible distribution on the "A" stock is \$3.40.

Directors have been well warranted in making these excellent payments to shareholders. Last year earnings on the "A" stock amounted to \$4.30; in 1929, \$4.49 and in 1928, \$4.95. The small decline in net does not represent decreasing business—sales last year exceeded those of the year before—but is due to increased advertising expenditures, made with a view to future business and also to the opening up of further plants for manufacture of the company's products. The plant in the United States has proved notably successful and similar establishments are to be opened in other countries; already International Proprietaries' products are known and sold around the world.

At current prices the "A" stock is yielding slightly over 9 per cent. If offers a better-than-average return on your money coupled with moderate possibilities for appreciation.

Canadian Cannery 2nd Preferred

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I am still sticking with the ship with quite a block of Canadian Cannery second preferred. I have liked this company for a long time. It seems to have lots of ambition and I think they have done a fine job in getting Canadian goods over in this country. Just the same I don't want to get stuck. Can you tell me how the company is coming on and do you think the 80 cent rate is safe. What about the U. S. companies coming in here and starting up big plants? Isn't this likely to hit Cannery pretty hard? I'll be very glad to get a brief opinion from you.

—F. R. W., Welland, Ont.

To be in the best position to advise you, I would have to know more about your general investment position and just how big your "quite a block" of Cannery 2nd preferred might be. If you can take a reasonable degree of risk I would advise you to keep on sticking with the ship; if a reduction in income would mean a serious loss for you, it might be advisable for you to reduce your holdings.

It is entirely too early in the year to predict what Cannery earnings are likely to be and on this depends entirely whether or not there will be a reduction in the 80 cent dividend on the second preferred. The major part of the pack is just under way, and my information is that this portion of the business is entirely satisfactory. It must be remembered, however, that not only are prices of raw materials down, but that canned goods are selling at levels lower than in many years, and it is possible that Cannery's profit margin may be further reduced this year.

I believe that up to the present volume of sales has been very satisfactorily maintained and that in some months has been larger than the corresponding periods of last year. Current unofficial statements are to the effect that so far earnings are running at just about the same levels as 1930; you will recall

that per share on the 2nd preferred was 93 cents, not a very great margin over requirements. It would not take an extreme drop in net to bring about dividend reduction.

With regard to competition from new U. S. factories in Canada I cannot see that this should cause undue worry. U. S. products have been coming in in volume in past years and practically the sole effect of establishing a Canadian plant would be to overcome the new higher tariff and place the U. S. competitor on no more than an even footing with Cannery. The Canadian company should be able to produce just as cheaply and maintain as high standards as any U. S. owned competitor; however competition may grow keener as a result of the U. S. owned company's capital investment in this country. In brief my opinion is that this establishing of new plants should not cause shareholders of Cannery to grow panicky in any way.

Cannery was hit last year by a number of causes; a huge pack, loss of export business through the U. S. Tariff and the drop in commodity prices causing an inventory loss. Nevertheless you must remember that the company has for many years past been building up a very strong financial and business position; its products have been steadily gaining in favor, it has been increasing consumer acceptance by aggressive advertising campaigns and it is in excellent shape to stand the present difficulties. Incidentally, the foodstuff companies are among those which have been coming through the depression with comparative success.

Bidgood and Moffatt Hall

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I am seeking some information on the Eastern Kirkland Lake field, Bidgood and Moffatt Hall in particular. As I understand it there are no producing mines there, just prospects. These two stocks have been quite active and I would like to have your opinion on developments to date. Moffatt Hall seems to have a lot of support, whether it is informed buying or not. Please let me have an early reply.

—D. McD., Toronto, Ont.

I assume that you have not yet committed yourself on Bidgood and Moffatt Hall, in a market way. Results on these two properties have been encouraging, bearing in mind that this is said in the knowledge that they are better prospects in fairly early stages. The first level assays and ore widths in both cases were fair and sinking to greater depth is in progress.

On Moffatt Hall I think there has been a little too much optimism to date, as reflected in rise in quotations. In this case there is no certainty of ore length within the confines of the property. Values, too, appear to be concentrated on the west end of the vein, where exposed and while a fair average can be given over a decent length, the removal of a few of the best assays would change the picture. I would prefer to see results down to 500 feet continue as at present before forming an opinion on the commercial possibilities.

Bidgood did not definitely locate at the second level the two veins cut on the first, although they did find another interesting occurrence. In both cases there would be reasonable ground for waiting for further results before commitment.

Service Stations

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Will you please give me a little help on some stocks that I have? I am holding a little of the common and maybe too much of the preferred stock of Service Stations. Earlier this year things seemed all right with this company but I hear that the news has been getting bad. I see that the preferred is now a little higher than it was and it might be the thing for me to do to get out now. Can you give me some brief advice on what to do with these stocks?

—A. N. K., Arnprior, Ont.

I still think that you should hold. With regard to the common the market is already discounting a dividend cut or discontinuance and since you say you have only a small amount it would be hardly worth while your selling now. Incidentally I think this stock is worth holding for the eventual comeback. As to the preferred, I do not think that you have any reason to worry; I do not anticipate any disturbance of regular distribution on this issue.

About two months ago in these columns I published a fairly complete analysis of Service Stations, pointing out at that time that the dividend on the common could not be considered safe. While no official announcement of policy has as yet been forthcoming I understand that earnings for the first six months of the current fiscal year were disappointing. This is not due to any lack of enterprise or ability on the part of the management but simply reflects the great troubles besetting the oil industry, further complicated by the general business depression.

It must be remembered that a large proportion of Service Stations' earnings comes from operations across the border, where oil-industry conditions have been chaotic for the past year. On the brighter side of the picture is the fact that the company is not entirely dependent on the oil situation; it manufactures a diversified line and in the oil-burner division particularly, I understand that earnings have held up very well. Returns from these sources, however, do not appear to be sufficient to meet dividend requirements at the regular rate.

The common is currently selling at around 10½ as

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The British Budget

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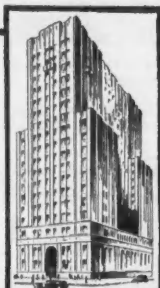
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INSURANCE IN FORCE	
Dec. 1925	Dec. 1930
\$81,677,030	\$146,538,137
ASSETS	
Dec. 1925	Dec. 1930
\$12,375,516	\$25,237,678

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Chartered Accountants
G. S. HOLMSTED
Trustees in Bankruptcy Proceedings
Offices: McKinnon Bldg., TORONTO

The Bell Telephone Company of Canada

Notice of Dividend

A dividend of two per cent (2%) has been declared payable on the 15th day of October, 1931, to shareholders of record at the close of the quarter ending the 23rd September, 1931.

W. H. BLACK,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Montreal, 26th August, 1931.

Pioneer Gold Mines of B. C. Limited

Non Personal Liability

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a dividend of three (3) cents per share (being at the rate of 12% per annum) on the paid up capital stock of the Company has been declared for the quarter ending the 30th of September 1931, payable October 1st, 1931, to shareholders of record at the close of business on September 15th, 1931.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
A. E. BULL,
Secretary-Treasurer
Vancouver, B.C., August 24th, 1931.

Ontario Silknit Limited

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of 1 1/2% for the three months ending September 15th, 1931, (being at the rate of 7 1/2% per annum) has been declared on the 7 1/2% cumulative preference shares of the Company, and will be paid on and after the 15th day of September, 1931, to shareholders of record of September 1st, 1931, at 3:00 P.M. Eastern daylight saving time.

By order of the Board,
H. GREISMAN, Treasurer.

Financial Editor, Saturday Night.

Just a line to thank you for your recent letter and to tell you what a sound financial paper I think "Saturday Night" is. It certainly has protected thousands of people from the pitfalls of modern sharks operating wildcat schemes. All success to you in the future.

—L. J., Brantford, Ont.

GOLD & DROSS

against a high of 36 and a low of 9 1/2 for the year, and the preferred at 70 as against 90 and 54. The fact that the preferred has moved up recently indicates faith in the maintenance of the dividend. Last year earnings were \$3.60 on the combined Class "A" and Class "B" common and \$22.50 on the preferred. You can see, therefore, that even should current conditions warrant cessation of distribution on the common, the preferred should still be amply protected.

Teck Hughes' Future Bright

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Reading Gold & Dross regularly I have seen nothing on Teck Hughes lately and as the stock is selling low would like to get a line on present earnings, on current activities and plans for the future. Teck puts out an earnings statement quarterly but this does not convey much beyond indicating that the dividend is earned. What are the prospects?

—T. A. T., Montreal, Que.

Teck Hughes earned 55 cents net in nine months. The indications are that earnings for the full fiscal year will be slightly above 75 cents a share. If you have studied the last quarterly report you will have been able to figure that net earnings for the third quarter were at the rate of 80 cents per share annually; this was due to effect of higher mill tonnage in that period and which will continue. The dividend rate is 60 cents a year, so that requirements are being comfortably met.

Mining activities consist at the moment in the sinking of a winze to open up five new levels below 3,600 feet. The fact that the 28th level opened up well, that the 29th improved on it and that the 30th was one of the best horizons in the mine gives a cheerful outlook to results to be obtained in the new five-level block. Other work involves the deepening of the south shaft; preparations have been made and machinery installed underground to carry this shaft to an ultimate depth of 6,700 feet. This has been a huge task, involving large expenditure in preliminary excavation underground and in machinery equipment. This work and plant is being paid for out of current earnings, a fact which is significant to shareholders.

The south shaft will not be rushed, as there is no occasion for it. A line on the ore position is obtained in the knowledge that bulk of ore from mill is now coming from the 16th level and above it. The mine is in excellent condition and there is no reason for expecting anything but increased earnings. Dividend policy has been generous to the point of inviting criticism but management and directors quite evidently knew what they were doing. There is a prospect of increased disbursements in the future.

POTPOURRI

L. M., Winnipeg, Man. With respect to your preferred stock of HILLCREST COLLIERIES LIMITED, on which dividend has been passed, I think you might continue to hold. This company, which supplies coal in Western Canada, mostly for railway purposes, has suffered from the decline in transportation activities. Restoration of its earning power is directly dependent upon the resumption of this activity, and I think that eventually the earning power on this stock will be restored.

H. W., Galt, Ont. Current quotations for the 6 per cent First Mortgage Bonds of CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL PAPER COMPANY are from 59 to 62. Despite these comparatively low prices I would advise selling, as I think that the issue will be maintained in good standing despite the difficulties besetting the whole industry. Last year Canadian International Paper earned the interest requirements on its first mortgage issue more than twice, and while definite evidence of improvement in the industry has yet to appear, I think it should continue to earn this interest by a good margin.

O. M., Kincardine, Ont. I can understand your unwillingness to take a loss, but I think that you would be wise to sell at least a portion of your holdings of CITIES SERVICE common. While I believe that this stock will eventually be good, and that it is attractive for long term holding, nevertheless the immediate outlook is far from bright. Not only has the entire oil industry been suffering from lowered earnings, but Cities Service has been particularly hard hit and earnings have been steadily declining. I do not think, therefore, that much in the way of market appreciation can be expected for some time.

A. H., Ocean Park, Calif. The address of MAXIMORA FLIN FLON is McKinnon Bldg., 19 Melind St., Toronto. At this time the company has made a contract to deliver silicate to Hudson Bay Mining & Smelting, a venture which has doubtful prospects of profits. The company is really trying to do some more financing and you may be asked to buy more stock.

P. C., Toronto, Ont. While I hardly think that the common stock of ST. REGIS PAPER COMPANY could be classified as a "safe investment", nevertheless I think this is an attractive buy at current prices for long term holding. As you no doubt know, interest in this company lies not in its paper subsidiaries, but the fact that it is largely a holding company for important public utility stocks. It controls the common stock of United Corporation, and also has large holdings in Niagara Hudson Power.

H. M., Exeter, Ont. Your information regarding the HOTEL GENOSHA at Oshawa is correct. This company has been taken over by the London and Western Trusts Company, and at the present time is being operated by the trust company. Current reports indicate that the hotel is making out fairly well, but it is not earning enough to pay interest on the bonds. At the present time there is not very much the bondholders can do. I feel the trust company is acting in their best interest, and under this management the hotel will either prove to be a success or else the trust company will dispose of it to other interests and make a distribution to the bondholders.

J. H., Thorold, Ont. The literature you enclose, on recent assays from TROUT CREEK GOLD MINES, probably does not misrepresent facts if you recognize that the high values reported are from hand picked samples of high grade ore. The property had a spectacular gold occurrence and the company is evidently shipping bags of samples from this. They do not mean a thing as far as subsequent results may be concerned. As a shareholder you probably know that considerable drilling was done following the high grade strike. It did not indicate a continuation of ore to depth. The holdings are merely good prospecting ground, despite the lone and sensational outcropping of gold ore which the company is now trying to capitalize on. With your present interest you should be satisfied.

R. J., Windsor, Ont. You do not tell me whether you hold stock in the Canadian or American L. R. STEEL COMPANY. At any rate both companies are in bankruptcy at the present time, and I do not think that there is much hope of your getting back any of your money. If you held stock in STEEL'S STORES LIMITED or STEEL'S CONSOLIDATED LIMITED, I would suggest that you communicate with G. T. Clark, 15 Wellington Street West, Toronto, who is receiver for the companies.

W. E., St. Thomas, Ont. While I still consider NEW YORK CENTRAL to be one of the best of United States railway stocks, nevertheless I hardly consider it an attractive buy at the present time. It is altogether likely, in view of the prevailing uncertainty on the rate question in

the United States, that the market for railway securities will remain uncertain for the next two or three months, and it is quite possible that lower levels may be reached. There is no reason, therefore, that I can see for buying at the present time. As you know the American carriers are petitioning the Interstate Commerce Commission for a general rate increase of 15 per cent. Current opinion now is that this will not be granted, but that very likely an increase which, with exceptions, will amount to roughly about 5 per cent. It is also stated that it is impossible for any action to be taken on this matter before October.

H. W., Niagara Falls, Ont. I would not recommend the purchase of additional common stock of GYPSUM LIME AND ALABASTINE CANADA LIMITED. I understand that while the company's earnings have been holding up fairly well, it is problematical if the dividend is being covered. Certainly I think it will be quite a long time before any major appreciation is witnessed in this stock and that ample opportunity for buying will present itself later.

R. W., Edmonton, Alta. I do not think that failure by the bond holders of the PORT ALFRED PULP AND PAPER COMPANY to turn in their bonds for exchange under the reorganization plan will invalidate their position in any way. They will continue to hold a first mortgage on the assets behind the bond, and these cannot be alienated in any way. The committee cannot force these bond holders to turn over their bonds, nor would there be any sense in their refusing to exchange them at some future time after the expiration of the time limit set. In view of the fact that those who do not make the exchange will form but a very small minority, I think that bond holders would be well advised to do so now that the reorganization plan is assured of going through.

B. I., Kitchener, Ont. I do not consider GLIDDEN ROYALTIES LIMITED a safe investment, nor do I think that any oil royalty stock can be put in the investment class.

H. G., Toronto, Ont. I am afraid there is not much hope for GREAT WEST SADDLERY until general conditions in the West improve. I think you might as well hold on to your preferred, as it is not worth your while to sell at present low prices.

H. R., Quebec, Que. FISKE GOLD MINES, LIMITED holds about 2,000 acres of prospecting ground in Rouyn and Boischatel townships, Quebec, with one group in the Granada sector of Rouyn. Work in the past has not been extensive nor have results been very encouraging. Properties have been practically idle for three years and while there have been reports of various financing deals these did not bear fruit. There is no evidence of any account to date of commercial deposits.

W. F., Port Hope, Ont. The stock of SUDBURY NORTHERN MINES has no market value, the properties being mineral prospects only, with no evidence secured as to commercial deposits. The company has no funds and its future is problematical.

J. H., Tillsonburg, Ont. I believe that you would make out well by putting your money into MONTREAL LIGHT, HEAT AND POWER, DOMINION STORES and NATIONAL BREWERIES. Montreal Light, Heat and Power is one of the best investment stocks in Canada, and I consider Dominion Stores and National Breweries both exceedingly attractive and good buys at the present time.

J. H. C., Toronto, Ont. I do not think KALADAR GOLD MINES is worth buying at seven cents a share. The most significant thing that can be said about gold prospects in that district is that after many years of investigation there has not yet been proven a commercial deposit.

F. J., Toronto, Ont. I would not recommend the current purchase of the common stock of GOLDMAN-SACHS TRADING CORPORATION. This company suffered very great losses both in 1929 and 1930, but against this the shares are currently selling at below estimated net asset values. It is possible, therefore, that the shares might be attractive as a long term speculation, but if you are looking for a conservative investment I would not recommend them.

G. J., Ottawa, Ont. SILVERADO MINES, LIMITED, had a group of claims in Gowganda, with silver showings of some interest from the prospecting viewpoint. Work was intermittent over a period of ten years. In 1928 the company turned its holdings into a new organization called PIONEER PROSPECTORS CONSOLIDATED MINES, which also had an option on the Hudson Bay property in the same area. High grade silver was reported on the H. B. and some considerable work was done. The Hudson Bay group was lost in 1929 or 1930 through failure to meet option terms. Work has stopped and it is understood that no funds are available. My understanding is that of the 3,000,000 share capital of the Pioneer Prospectors 300,000 shares were to go to Silverado stockholders. There was no distribution, however. Neither of the issues were ever listed and there is no market. Head office is at 142 Wright Ave., Toronto.

W. L., Toronto, Ont. In my opinion practically none of the representations made by the salesman concerning stock of Park Lawn Cemetery are correct. Certainly you would be much better off with your Goodyear of Canada common and Borden than you would with Park Lawn and I would earnestly advise you not to make the switch.

A. R., Kinsley, Sask. I assume that you refer to CANADA-AMERICA TRUST SHARES and I wonder what gave you the impression that this is a subsidiary of the Royal Trust Company. This is not correct; the Royal Trust Company merely acts as trustee for the company and has no part whatever in its management or operation. Canada-America Trust Shares are the shares of a fixed investment trust, sponsored by a group of Winnipeg business men. In my opinion these shares would be suitable for a moderate portion of your funds.

D. M., Scarborough Bluffs, Ont. Stock of GORDON COBALT SILVER MINING COMPANY has no value, the company having passed out of existence years ago.

D. E., Delhi, Ont. As a shareholder of STANDARD RELIANCE ASSETS you should have received a copy of the recent annual report. As you are possibly aware, this company is simply engaged in the liquidation of real estate holdings, and at the present time prospects are that preferred shareholders will receive the full face value of their holdings, with possibly 10% interest.

W. T., Duncan, B. C. In my opinion the common stock of GENERAL MOTORS is worth buying at the present time for long term holding. The company has made an excellent showing this year in comparison with other motor car manufacturers and the long term outlook is for substantial growth in earnings. For the immediate future earnings are expected to remain comparatively small so that not a great deal in the way of market appreciation can be expected for some time to come. There is good reason, however, for expecting appreciably higher quotations over an interval of 12 to 18 months. An attractive feature is that General Motors in addition to the production of motor cars engages in many other lines of activity which furnish a stabilizing influence on total profits.

C. H., Burwash, Ont. MOFFATT-HALL at the 125 foot level secured commercial ore, over minable widths for a distance of over 100 feet. This is quite encouraging. But in the eastern Kirkland Lake section the finding of ore on surface or at shallow depths offers no assurance that values will continue downwards. The company is now sinking to a depth of 250 feet where lateral work will attempt to duplicate the success attained above. You would be taking a chance but a fairly reasonable one. It is not a proven mine.

J. W., Toronto, Ont. ASTORIA ROYUN has six groups of claims scattered through the Rouyn area. One of the groups, No. 4, in Rouyn township, adjoins Granada on the north and on the west; its location is in its favour, although work prosecuted over a two-year period did not report finds of major importance there. Stories are now going around that the company has picked up Granada vein and values. This has not been officially confirmed and in fact it is doubted. The company has good prospecting ground and, at last report, some money. Outlook is, in view of inactivity, quite doubtful.

Our September Bond List

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for a
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Investors to whom security of principal and regularity of interest are of primary importance will find their requirements met by securities offered in our September Bond List.

Copy will be gladly furnished upon request.

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Concerning Insurance

Broad Auto Liability Cover

Latest Form of Automobile Liability Insurance Provides
Protection on Both Owned and Borrowed Cars

By GEORGE GILBERT

ENACTMENT of financial responsibility laws in a number of our Canadian provinces and in many States across the line, together with the heavy verdicts rendered in damage actions, has brought home to motorists the need of comprehensive and adequate public liability and property damage insurance protection.

Under the most up-to-date form of automobile liability policy, private car owners and operators may obtain a broad third-party coverage that will enable them to comply fully with the requirements of these new laws whenever called upon to furnish proof of financial responsibility.

Most of the financial responsibility laws penalize the car owner or operator if he is unable to pay final judgments up to certain amounts, and this provision applies whether he is driving his own car or another at the time of the accident. The latest form of automobile liability policy protects the insured for the operation of both owned and borrowed cars.

Private passenger cars used for business and pleasure purposes are eligible for this form of policy, which also covers borrowed cars in a more ample manner than is obtainable under the usual "Drive Other Car" endorsement attached to an automobile policy. The value of "borrowed car" coverage is becoming more generally recognized, as the driving of a borrowed car is a common occurrence with many motorists nowadays. In fact, no one knows when he may have occasion to use a borrowed car. His own may break down or be in use by some other member of the family when need for a car arises. He may be invited at any time by a visitor, neighbor or friend to give his car a try. When buying a new car he will probably drive one or more demonstrators' cars, and the chances are that the insurance carried by the sales agency will not protect him.

There may be no insurance carried on a car borrowed by a motorist, and unless his own policy provides it he is without protection under such circumstances. Even if there is ordinary liability and property damage insurance on it, he has no assurance that he is protected, because the policy may not contain an "additional interests" clause, or, if it does, it may extend the coverage only to members of the insured's family. Under the new form of policy, protection is afforded on all borrowed cars except those owned by or registered in the name of the insured's household. Uncertainties about protection on borrowed cars are thus eliminated when this policy is carried. There have been numerous cases in which motorists carried adequate insurance on owned cars and had an accident when driving the car of a friend, with the result that they sustained a heavy loss because the friend had no insurance.

A special provision available on

private passenger automobiles under the new policy is the ten-day automatic coverage furnished on cars and trailers purchased during the policy term. Often an automobile is replaced during the term of a policy, or an additional car bought. Under most policies there is no protection on the car acquired until the insurance has been transferred or new insurance has been written on the additional car. While many policyholders realize this and endeavor to have the in-



MANAGER FOR GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND

G. T. Varney, who headed the British delegation to the Diamond Jubilee International Convention of the Confederation Life Association, held at the Royal York Hotel, Toronto.

insurance transferred or placed without delay, circumstances may arise to prevent them doing so or they may forget to have the insurance promptly attended to. Under the new form, he has ten days in which to report the possession of the new car and he enjoys full protection in the meantime.

There is also a new feature in the "additional interests" clause of this policy. It provides that the liability of the named insured, within the policy limits, shall be fully discharged before any remaining insurance becomes applicable to any other insured. Joint suits against the car owner and someone else who was operating or riding in the car at the time of the accident are not uncommon. Under the ordinary policy, the named insured and any other person covered share equally in the policy benefits, but the new form guarantees to the named insured, who buys the coverage, that he will benefit to the fullest extent before the insurance becomes applicable to any other person, firm or corporation, entitled to protection under the definition of the word "assured".

Trailer coverage, which is important to many motorists, is also provided by the new form, if the trailer is specified in the policy. If a trailer is bought during the policy term, it is insured under the ten-day automatic coverage, within which period its purchase must be

reported and for which a pro rata premium becomes payable. If the insured borrows a trailer, he is protected under the "borrowed car" coverage. Under the ordinary policy, the use of a trailer voids the coverage unless the policy has been endorsed for trailer coverage. Many policyholders do not know of this condition in their policies and accordingly fail to report the intended use of a trailer.

This new policy may also be endorsed to provide a broad form of "drive other car" coverage, "hired car" coverage, "fixed glass", and "collision" on full coverage, deductible or convertible forms, so that under it the policyholder may enjoy comprehensive protection against loss from third-party claims, and be enabled to furnish satisfactory evidence of financial responsibility under practically every requirement.

Leading Canadian Life Company Celebrates Dia- mond Jubilee

ON SECURE foundations the Confederation Life Association has built an imposing and substantial life insurance superstructure, of which Canada as well as all those connected with it either as officers, agents or policyholders, may well be proud.

Its founder and guiding genius in the early days and throughout the whole of its history, until his death three years ago, was John Kay Macdonald, one of the last of "the pioneers of Canadian life insurance", and also outstanding as a public-spirited citizen, actively interested in public philanthropies, educational institutions, and in the affairs of the great church of which he was a very influential member.

Under the present direction of his son, Charles S. Macdonald, it has continued to achieve substantial growth, not only in volume of business and financial strength, but also in the esteem in which it is held by the insuring public in the various countries in which it transacts business.

Its Diamond Jubilee International Convention, held at the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, August 25-28, was a fitting commemoration of its sixtieth anniversary. Representatives of the company were present from all the provinces of Canada, Newfoundland, Great Britain and Ireland, Cuba, San Salvador, Jamaica, Trinidad, B.W.I., Guatemala, Curacao and Mexico.

At the opening session, Hon. Geo. S. Henry, Premier of Ontario, in extending a welcome on behalf of the province, referred to the important place occupied to-day by life insurance in the minds of the public, who appreciate its value not only in good times but in times of depression, and make sacrifices of lesser necessities in order to secure its protection. He also spoke of the valuable work performed by life insurance in improving conditions from a national, business and family standpoint.

Mayor W. J. Stewart, of Toronto, a policyholder of the company, in extending the city's welcome, took occasion to commend the work of life insurance institutions, which, in a nutshell, he

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Canadian Department
W. E. BALDWIN, MANAGER
MONTREAL

DIAMOND JUBILEE INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION CONFEDERATION LIFE ASSOCIATION



Official group picture of Diamond Jubilee (1871-1931) International Convention of Confederation Life Association, taken at Niagara Falls, and including representatives from Great Britain and Ireland, Cuba, Newfoundland, British West Indies, Jamaica, Trinidad, Guatemala, Salvador, Mexico, Curacao and all the Provinces of Canada.

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CONFEDERATION LIFE DIAMOND JUBILEE CONVENTION

Charles S. Macdonald, President and General Manager of Confederation Life Association, which celebrated its sixtieth anniversary with a Diamond Jubilee International Convention at the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, August 25-28. With over \$380,000,000 of business on its books, over \$85,000,000 of assets, and a surplus of over \$8,000,000, the Company occupies a leading position among the life insurance institutions of Canada.

defined as "Helping their fellow-men to help themselves." He deprecated the attitude of the man who shirked his responsibilities to himself and his dependents by saying that old age pensions or mothers' allowances would take care of the future. To look after himself and those dependent upon him, said his worship, was a personal duty of every man which should be discharged honorably.

In extending a welcome on behalf of the Canadian Life Insurance Officers' Association, President H. R. Stephenson referred to the fact that there were few companies in Canada which could lay claim to a longer term of life than the Confederation Life, and he would not say that there were any which had a more honorable record, which was due to the character of the men who had guided its destinies.

At the Diamond Jubilee banquet on August 27, interesting addresses were delivered by G. D. Finlayson, Dominion Superintendent of Insurance; R. Leighton Foster, Ontario Superintendent of Insurance; Rev. Dr. Cody, and Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, Canadian High Commissioner at London.

On its sixtieth birthday the Confederation Life occupies a very strong business and financial position, with insurance in force of over \$380,000,000; assets of over \$85,000,000, and a surplus of over \$8,000,000. Since its inception it has paid policyholders over \$90,000,000.

INSURANCE INQUIRIES

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

In a recent issue of SATURDAY NIGHT I was particularly interested in an inquiry and your reply with reference to Section 44 of the Uniform Insurance Act, which is Section 161 of the Ontario Insurance Act.

When the Uniform Act was under consideration a few years ago I had the opportunity of following closely the various drafts of the Act until finally accepted by the different provinces. I am convinced that the primary thought of the Commissioners was to provide a statutory enactment which would be both reasonable and equitable, quite aside from any presumptions which may have existed as to survivorship between those of different sexes and different ages.

In these days of automobile and other fatalities it is not uncommon to find two or more members of a family losing their lives in the same disaster. In the realm of life insurance in particular the payment of claims might frequently be taken into the courts, involving perhaps prolonged and expensive litigation and serious depletion of the insurance money.

In the case of a policy payable to the assured's wife, to presume that the beneficiary had survived would have the effect of making the insurance payable to the wife's estate. If there were no surviving children the benefits would pass to her legal heirs, that is, her parents, brothers and sisters. On the other hand, to presume that the beneficiary had died first would have the effect of making the insurance payable to the estate of the assured if there were no children. This is as it should be, as it was the assured who had created and built up

the fund and who had controlled the disposition of the insurance during his lifetime.

In case there were surviving children, they would ultimately benefit as the legal heirs of both parents, under either presumption but with this difference: If the wife did not survive, the insurance becomes payable to the children direct under Section 148 and would be protected against the claims of creditors. If it is presumed that the beneficiary survived, payment must be made to her executors or administrators involving an application for probate or letters of administration.

It should also be noted that in the case of a policy on the life of a married woman payable to her husband, the effect of Section 161 is to make the insurance payable to the wife's estate, if there are no children, which is also as it should be. The same arguments apply with equal force where the beneficiary is other than the assured's wife. It is the assured's estate which should benefit rather than the estate of the beneficiary.

In view of these various considerations it must be admitted that the section referred to does provide the most desirable and the most equitable solution of the different contingencies which may arise.

H. M. COOK,
Secretary.

As the provision in our insurance law in question—that where the person whose life is insured and any one or more beneficiaries perish in the same disaster, it shall be *prima facie* presumed that the beneficiary or beneficiaries died first—is one on which those interested in life insurance should be informed, I am glad to give space to this communication which shows clearly the advantage of such an enactment in facilitating the speedy and equitable settlement of life insurance claims under such circumstances.

If either presumption is to be given effect to in the law, it is undoubtedly more reasonable to presume that the beneficiary died first than it would be to presume that the policyholder, whether man or woman, was the first to succumb. Under the latter presumption, complications and inequities might arise in the disposition of insurance moneys which would be avoided if the former presumption is given effect to.

Of course, as I pointed out in my answer to the inquiry, if it can be established which of the two, the policyholder or the beneficiary, actually died first, when both perish in the same disaster, the presumption would have no application.



CONFEDERATION LIFE MANAGER FOR CUBA

Atilio Leon, President of the Managers' Section, Macdonald Club, Confederation Life Association, who headed the delegation of representatives from the Republic of Cuba in attendance at the Company's Diamond Jubilee International Convention at the Royal York Hotel, Toronto.

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ON INVESTMENT TRUSTS

Many Varieties Exist—Best Results Are Often Achieved by Investment in Two or More Divergent Types

"WHAT is the ideal investment?" is a question which used frequently to be asked. Nowadays the query often takes the form: "What is the ideal investment trust?"

The answer to both questions is that there is no such thing. It all depends on the particular investor's financial condition and on his purpose in making the investment. The ideal investment for a wealthy and elderly widow, for example, might consist of gilt-edged bonds, whereas in the case of a self-supporting young man who is trying to build up an estate, certainly the purchase of at least some of the better stocks is desirable.

The millionaire, on the other hand, often can properly speculate

with a part of his capital—on economic grounds, it is he who should bear the speculative risks which are a necessary part of the national development.

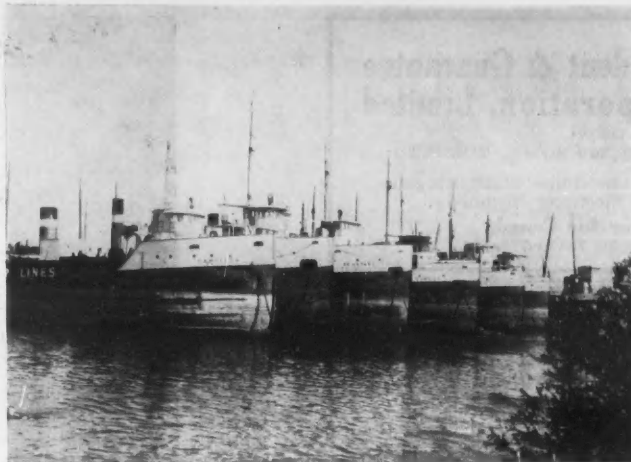
The investment trust, because it provides, when properly set up and operated, greater security than most investments of like income producing quality, has been heralded at times as the ideal investment. But the investment trust securities now on the market are so various that they cannot all fit the description of ideal.

The good must be weeded out from the bad, and the investor's particular objectives in making the investment must be examined. In most cases the examination leads to the conclusion that no one invest-

ment trust satisfactorily meets all the requirements of an investment program.

THE major types of investment trusts are designed to meet the primary objectives of income and profit. In each case, the degree of risk involved is more or less in proportion to the amount of money which the investor is expecting to receive from his investment.

The buyer who is looking mainly for a relatively safe income, without reference to growth of capital, buys shares in the disbursement type of fixed trust, which provides for repayment to him of a portion of his principal from time to time. He is buying, in effect, an annuity, with the expectation that part at



DEPRESSION HITS LAKE TRAFFIC.
Effect of the economic depression is graphically portrayed in many a lake harbor this year, due chiefly to Canada's inability to market her wheat. Photo shows part of a fleet of twenty ships tied up in Kingston harbor due to lack of cargoes. —Photo by M. O. Hammond.

least of his principal will remain intact—and he should judge his investment in that light. Others, who lay emphasis on appreciation, buy the cumulative type of fixed trust, or scan the list of general management trusts for possible bargains.

The divergent purposes of the fixed and general management trusts, however, should be clearly borne in mind regardless of immediate objectives. There is no real conflict between fixed and general management trusts: they pay homage at separate shrines, both worthy of respect. In the writer's opinion, both the fixed trust and the general management trust belong in the well rounded investment program.

To state the case in a few words, the fixed trust provides a permanent or long term holding of stocks which, in combination, represent a cross section of the nation's industrial life. The general management trust may today include the same stocks in its portfolio, but next year its holdings may represent an entirely different assortment of stocks or the trust may be out of the market altogether.

In the one case, the investor is wedded to a particular cross section of industry; in the other, to a board of managers to whom the investor delegates authority to invest for him. Though he is wedded for better or for worse in either case, the investor's lot is in the end probably improved by bigamy — by investment in two or more divergent types of soundly conceived investment trusts.

Similarly, there is no real conflict between the investment trusts which adhere to the policy of broad diversification among numerous industries and those which invest mainly or entirely in a single field, such as bank stocks or oils. The single industry trust is admittedly more speculative, but it meets the preference of the investor who has a particular axe to grind, or a particular gap to fill in the list of his investments.

Nor is there any reason for debate between investment trust of the more conservative breed and those investment trusts which appeal especially to the speculative instinct. The latter consist of the "trading corporations", which are frankly speculative pools for stock market operation, and short term fixed trusts, with portfolios comprising stocks which have suffered the most severe deflation or which are expected to register the most rapid appreciation.

Investment trust sponsors would immeasurably improve their stand-

ing with the public if they ceased debating among themselves as to the relative merits of their issues, and frankly offered them for what they are — whether general management, fixed, single-industry, trading corporation or "speculative" trusts.

Though the present great variety of investment trusts was an inevitable result of their rapid growth over the past decade, their further growth will probably be accompanied by a reversal to fewer rather than many types and a marked tendency toward uniform



REPORTS GOOD BUSINESS
D. Dunkelman, President of Tip Top Tailors, Limited, which has been making excellent progress during the current year. At the end of 1931 the company expects to have earned depreciation and preferred dividends and to be in such a strong financial position that there will be no liabilities other than day to day ones. The company expects that last year's dividend rate will be maintained.

standards. Progress depends not only upon versatility but upon standardization.

In the investment trust field, a crying need for at least some degree of standardization exists with respect to investor's costs in purchasing trust securities, accounting methods, managerial limitations, promotion methods, fees, protective provisions in the indentures, etc.

The pendulum, which swung from the general management to the fixed trusts, will certainly swing part of the way back. Though investment trusts with unlimited management powers will probably not find early favor, a start has already been made in the direction of greater flexibility on the part of fixed trusts. It should not be surprising if the typical fixed trust of the future represents a supervised list of common stocks, subject to changes in individual

securities from time to time but adhering, as at present, to the principle of long term holding.

The idea of trusteeship of underlying securities, which was made popular by the fixed trusts, is probably here to stay. It has already been developed in a novel form by some of the trust companies, which have created "uniform" trusts, being in reality general management trusts with the sponsoring trust company as its own trustee. The typical charge for this form of investment trust service is one per cent. at time of entry in the trust, one per cent. at time of withdrawal from the trust and an annual fee of one-half of one per cent. or one per cent. of the principal for trusteeship and management. While this scale of charges is undoubtedly favorable to the investor, it does not permit sufficient leeway to the trust sponsors actively to sell their product, and for this reason the growth of the idea will probably not be a rapid one.

The old line investment trusts of the so-called British type, which issue their own bonds, preferred stocks and common stocks against a managed portfolio, will also have their important place in the sun, but their operations will doubtless be subject to the careful scrutiny of investment bankers and investors. The trading companies and "short term" fixed trusts, representing ownership in the more speculative securities, also have their proper place and purpose in the development of the investment trusts.

It may be questioned, however, whether theirs will ever be an important part in the whole, for the reason that one cannot make an investment out of speculative securities. Any permanent investment institution, it is believed, needs more than the speculative instinct on which to subsist.

By developing and putting into practice the principles of true investment, the investment trusts will best serve the investing public—and only by serving that public can they hope to continue to grow.

LETTERS

Financial Editor,
SATURDAY NIGHT.

Sir: In answering a question referring to Brantford Cordage preferred shares you say that:

"For a number of years in the past the company suffered severely from foreign competition, but this has now been fairly well eliminated through the application of dumping clauses and tariff protection."

We would be greatly obliged if you would correct this statement, for binder twine entering Canada is still on the free list as far as ordinary duty is concerned and is also free of the four per cent. sales tax applicable generally to other imports. The one per cent. excise tax applies on imports of binder twine but our raw materials for domestic consumption, heretofore imported free of duty and free of tax, are now subject to this new tax of one per cent. and our position is not in any respect improved.

The dumping clause was changed, but due to the chief competition coming from countries where binder twine is not much used and there is no regularly established home consumption price, it has been found impossible to work out any plan that, under the present law, would enable the government to afford any protection to Canadian manufacturers. In the case of dutiable goods the government can fix a value for duty but in the case of goods that are free of duty entering Canada from countries where there is no domestic consumption no method has been worked out that would permit the collection of any dumping duty or tax whatsoever excepting the one per cent. excise tax which we must also pay on our raw materials for domestic manufacture. In addition, our fuel, machinery, and similar items are subject to four per cent. sales tax and one per cent. excise tax whereas formerly they were not taxable.

As we are now handicapped to a greater extent than at any time in past years we would not like the impression to go out that our position has been improved, for we still have some hope that, in view of foreign binder twine entering Canada free of duty, the government may see its way clear at the next session of parliament to restore to us the privilege that we have enjoyed for many years of importing not only our raw materials but fuel, machinery, etc., free of any tax.

Yours truly,
Brantford Cordage Co., Ltd.



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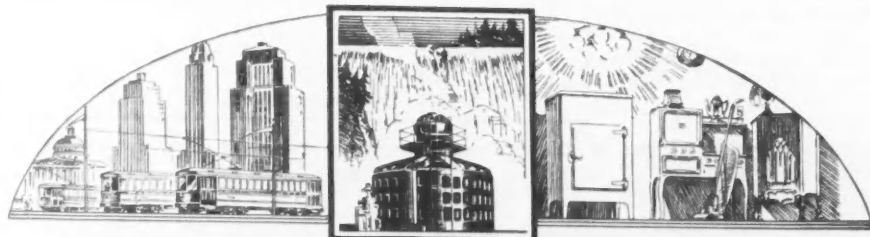
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ADDRESSES INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION
V. R. Smith, M.A., A.A.S., A.I.A., Assistant General Manager and Actuary, Confederation Life Association, who addressed the Company's Diamond Jubilee International Convention at the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, on the subject, "Life Insurance of Today".

RUBBER'S TROUBLES

Price Decline Causes Dismay Among British Rubber-Producing Companies — Restriction Again Proposed

By LEONARD J. REID

Assistant Editor of The Economist, London

TWO years ago the price of raw rubber in London was above 10d. per lb., while to-day it is below 2½d. per lb.; a decline of over 75%. Because of that fall in price the once prosperous tropical rubber producing countries are suffering economic distress.

The decline in price has been persistent since 1929 with only occasional temporary rallies. From the middle of 1928 to the middle of 1929 the price of raw rubber rose, and production was thereby encouraged. Then came the unforeseen turn in the tide and the unbelievable fall in prices began. After reaching 11d. in 1929 the price fell in the same year to 9d. In 1930 the price went down by stages to 6d. and even 4d. This year 3d. was reached, then 2½d. After that there was a rally above 3d.

At each fall during two years the industry tried to persuade itself that the price could not go much lower. When the price fell to 3d. it was believed that bottom had really been reached; when it fell to 2½d. the prophets, already disconcerted, were in despair, but the recovery to 3d. gave them a little renewed confidence. The final collapse of the last few days to below 2½d. has left them speechless.

This recapitulation of the price movement of rubber will give some indication of the state of dismay in which everyone in the industry, from company director to native labourer, now finds himself. There seems nothing on which to build or base policy; tomorrow anything may happen.

IN THIS state of affairs the remedies proposed are numerous and conflicting, and all meet with a good deal of scepticism; but the most important proposal is that of compulsory restriction of output. Briefly, the British Colonial Governments of the Malay States and Ceylon are in favour of restriction, and they have the approval of the Government in London. The Colonial Government of the Dutch East Indies and the Government in Amsterdam are opposed to restriction. The difference of opinion is mainly due to the different administrative problems facing the two Governments.

In the British Colonies production is mainly on cultivated estates owned by European companies or European planters and also to some extent by Indian and Chinese interests. These interests are for the most part in favour of restriction and in any case amenable to official persuasion and control. In the Dutch Colonies the bulk of rubber production is on the farms or wild country worked by the indigenous population. To force that population to curtail the tapping of rubber is almost impossible,

and even to attempt it would give rise to social unrest.

Moreover, it may well be that native farming is devoting itself too much to the one produce, rubber. It may be desirable, therefore, that events be allowed to take the course which will force the native population out of rubber and into other cultivations. To attempt to bolster up prices would only delay this desirable change-over in native production.

Since a restriction scheme to be effective must complete the British colonies are not so rash now — although they were in

price of rubber is not something peculiar to that commodity, but is part of a world-wide fall in the general level of prices. The price of other products has also fallen.

Thus planters and native cultivators are not tempted to turn to other crops, nor labourers to other occupations; they would only be just as badly off. Therefore they go on tapping rubber, in some cases even more vigorously to make up for the lower price. For this reason the elimination of the least remunerative units of production has been taking place very slowly, and so the rubber crisis continues, and will continue for a long time.

SOME idea of how severe the financial strain is proving can be gathered from recent company reports. For example, since the beginning of this year, 222 British rubber producing companies having a total issued capital of £46,279,294 have published their annual accounts. These show an aggregate net loss of £376,813, as compared with a profit of £3,368,845 in their preceding financial period.

The average return on their capital has thus fallen from 7¼ per cent. to a minus figure of 0.81 per cent. The latter, however,



BRANCH MANAGER

F. E. Hatton, who has been appointed branch manager of the new University Tower Branch of the North American Life Assurance Company, in Montreal. Mr. Hatton, a native of Montreal, has had many years of experience in life insurance sales executive work and is eminently qualified for his new post.

refers for the most part to results for the year 1930, when the London average price of rubber was 6d. and accounts for the current year may be expected to show greater losses, the price of rubber having continued to fall.

These figures certainly suggest that the weaker companies will go into liquidation, but many will struggle on as long as possible because they have no alternative. Meanwhile it remains doubtful whether the problems of the rubber industry can be solved within the industry alone. Price stability not only for rubber, but for commodities in general, seems essential before the industry can again become prosperous.



TORONTO MANAGER

Herbert A. Telfer, formerly a partner in the brokerage firm of Stewart, McNair & Co., who with George M. Gillette has been made joint manager of the Toronto Office of Frazier Jelke & Co.

1922 — as to attempt a restriction scheme of their own without Dutch co-operation.

RESTRICTION is, for the time being, therefore, out of the question, although anything may happen. Failing restriction the outlook is gloomy. When some months ago the Dutch Colonial Government refused the British suggestion for curtailing rubber production it was generally agreed that economic laws would have to be left to operate freely. This meant that if prices continued to fall a number of less favourably situated producers would find production unprofitable and so give up production. With a decrease in supply, prices should rise and the remaining producers could then once again earn a reasonable profit.

Despite the considerable fall in prices, however, output has only declined by a very small amount. It is usually assumed that a fall in the price of a commodity induces, or drives, some producers of that commodity into other and more remunerative spheres of production. But, briefly, what appears to be insufficiently appreciated is that the reduction in the

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SECURES CO-OPERATION

Hon. H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce, who has announced that negotiations have been successfully carried out whereby the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National Railways will co-operate in the development of Canada's trade with the Far East. While details have yet to be arranged, it is understood that the C.P.R. Trans-Pacific steamships will now carry freight originating on C.N.R. lines in addition to its own. Energetic efforts are being made by the present Government to develop the market in China and Japan for Canadian goods.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada".

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The great majority of business men are now convinced that the welfare of their families will best be assured by appointing a TRUST COMPANY to administer their estates either alone or jointly with a member of the family or a friend.

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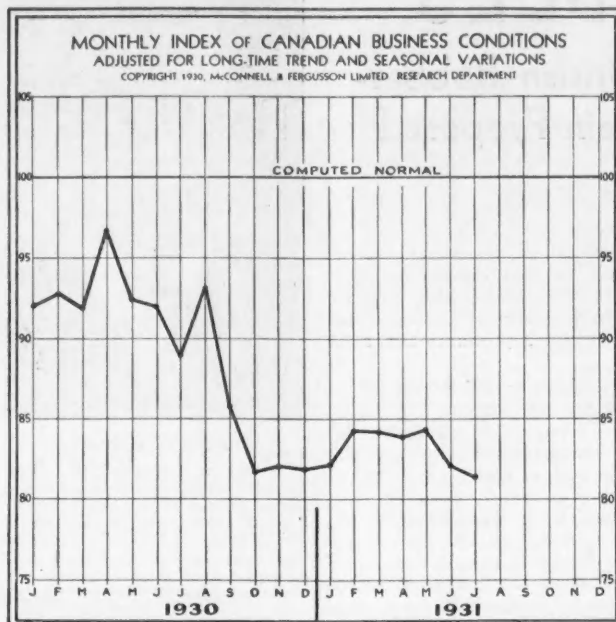
PRUDENTIAL TRUST COMPANY, LIMITED

Board of Directors
Brig-Gen. G. ERIC McCUAIG, President
Hon. FRANK CARREL, M.L.C., HENRY N. CHAUVIN, K.C., Vice Presidents
PAUL GALIBERT, A. GOURDEAU, R. LOCKE, Col. J. S. O'MEARA
Col. D. M. ROBERTSON, G. H. COOK

General Manager: FRANK S. TAYLOR Sec. Treas.: ALFRED HALL
Head Office: 455 ST. JOHN STREET, MONTREAL

Branches and Agencies:
TORONTO VANCOUVER EDMONTON REGINA HALIFAX
and LONDON, ENG., 141 Moorgate, E.C. 2

THE TREND OF BUSINESS



BUSINESS in Canada during July, 1931, showed a fractional decrease compared with the month previous. The McConnell & Fergusson Monthly Index of Business Conditions registered 18.63 per cent. below normal; in June it was 18.05 per cent. below normal and in July, 1930, 11.2 per cent. below normal.

Three of the four component factors decreased, the losses being small in each case. Carloadings

were off 1.5 per cent.; bank debits 1.1 per cent. and electric energy output 0.9 per cent. The construction index gained 2.4 per cent.

In the United States, business during the month of July averaged 76.5 per cent. of normal.

The following table gives the combined weighted index and the four component factors, each of which has been adjusted both for seasonal variation and long-time trend:

	July 1931	June 1931	July 1930
Carloadings of revenue freight	77.8	79.3	95.0
Construction contracts awarded	83.8	81.4	81.6
Bank debits	87.6	88.7	81.2
Electric power production	81.9	82.8	87.6
Combined weighted index	81.4	82.0	88.8

BRITAIN'S FINANCIAL CRISIS

(Continued from Page 25)
guise of short-term indebtedness.

AS A nation grows, so does the complexity of its finance. Yet the ignorance about the delicate workings of the financial machinery remains the same among the people in general, and that is why the rank and file of Ramsay MacDonald's former followers are loud


in their protests against the course he has taken. But the formation of a national government has proved to the majority of the people how serious the situation is. The national government will not only be able to enforce drastic and unpopular reductions in expenditure without ruining the prospects of any one party at the next general election, but it will also focus attention on the problems of the National Debt and will draw attention to questions, the answers to which have so far been shirked.

There is already a rumor afoot that in common with the 10 per cent. reduction of "dole" benefits a patriotic appeal to the holders of the enormous 5 per cent. War Loan 1929/47 would result in their voluntarily converting it into a 4½ per cent. loan. If this were to go through, no more positive proof of the willingness of the upper classes to share in the general sacrifice could be given to the adherents of the Labour party.

The future is beset with interesting and thorny questions. In the scrounge for the means of balancing the budget, the tariff question is bound to recur in a different light—as one of the ways of raising additional revenue either through the tariffs themselves or through the improved returns in taxation the protected industries are bound to yield. Difficult decisions will have to be made in connection with the reduction of national expenditure, and the members of the new cabinet will be faced with taking a line of conduct contrary to their own personal political ideas.

IT SEEMS fairly certain that what they have set out to do—to balance the Budget—will overrule all other considerations and that they will accomplish a task which is not as onerous as some that Britain has had to face in the past. In Montagu Norman, the Governor of the Bank of England, Britain owns the greatest figure in world finance to-day and a man whose experience and knowledge of financial reconstructions will be invaluable under the present conditions.

Out of the evil some good can be expected. In future all parties will realise the gravity of forcing Chancellors of the Exchequer into representing a series of economic conjurers. The nation will keep a more watchful eye on policies likely to endanger the standing of sterling in the international money markets. And when politics resume their ancient sway, the incursion of the leading politicians against a few practical realities will have pricked a good many pretty theoretical bubbles. The attitude towards "Free imports without free trade" is sure to take on a new significance. Anyway a financial house cleaning was long overdue!



For security of capital, assurance of income and ready marketability, no bonds rank higher than those issued by the Government of the Dominion of Canada. Consult our nearest office or write to our Mail Department for coupon rates, maturities and current prices of all issues

The National City Company Limited


Head Office—360 St. James Street—Montreal
320 Bay Street TORONTO 85 Sparks Street OTTAWA 65 St. Anne Street QUEBEC

Use Our Drafts

when you have occasion to remit money. Issued in any desired amount with delay or formality at any Branch of this Bank.

THE BANK OF NOVA SCOTIA

Established 1832
Capital, \$12,000,000 Reserve, \$24,000,000
Total Assets, \$265,000,000



CENTRAL CANADA

IRAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY

Dividend No. 190

Notice is hereby given that a Quarterly Dividend of Three per cent (3%) for the three months ending September 30th, 1931, (being at the rate of 12% per annum) has been declared upon the Capital Stock of this Institution, and the same will be payable at the Offices of the Company, Toronto, on and after Thursday, the 1st day of October, 1931. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th of September, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
G. A. MORROW,
Managing Director

Toronto, September 1st, 1931

North British & Mercantile Insurance Company Limited

121st ANNUAL REPORT

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET ON 31st DECEMBER, 1930

LIABILITIES	
SHAREHOLDERS' CAPITAL—Subscribed—	
550,000 Shares of £5 Sterling each	\$ 13,750,000.00
4% Preference Stock	8,750,000.00
	\$ 22,500,000.00
Paid-up—£1-5-0 Sterling per Share	\$ 3,437,500.00
Paid-up Preference Stock	8,750,000.00
	\$ 12,187,500.00
Profit and Loss	17,340,704.00
Dividends Unclaimed	84,909.00
Superannuation Fund	2,059,906.00
Contingency Fund	5,000,000.00
FIRE DEPARTMENT—	
Fire Insurance Liabilities	17,801,417.00
Outstanding Liabilities	10,809,149.00
	\$ 28,610,566.00
LIFE DEPARTMENT—	
Life Fund	\$130,329,695.00
Outstanding Liabilities	3,555,367.00
	\$133,885,062.00
ANNUITY BRANCH—	
Annuity Fund	\$ 17,727,821.00
Outstanding Liabilities	485,323.00
	\$ 18,213,144.00
SINKING FUND ACCOUNT—	
Funds	1,252,877.00
Outstanding Liabilities	60,042.00
	\$ 1,312,919.00
	\$218,703,810.00
ASSETS	
Investments in Mortgages, Bonds, Stocks, Real Estate, etc.	\$ 55,299,586.00
Agents' Balances	4,281,907.00
Outstanding Premiums	154,151.00
Interest Accrued but not Payable	953,669.00
Bills Receivable	32,439.00
Cash on Hand and in Banks	2,589,321.00
Due by Life, Annuity and Sinking Fund Branches	2,011,612.00
	\$ 65,292,685.00
LIFE DEPARTMENT—	
Assets of Life Branch	\$133,885,062.00
ANNUITY BRANCH—	
Assets of Annuity Branch	18,213,144.00
SINKING FUND ACCOUNT—	
Assets of Sinking Fund	1,312,919.00
	\$218,703,810.00

(Exchange \$5.00 to the £ sterling.)

The Company's Investments in Canada at 31st December, 1930, exceeded \$7,500,000.00

Head Office for Canada
460 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal
Toronto Branch—25 Wellington Street East
J. J. O'Brien, Manager

1871 Sixty Years' Security and Stability 1931

From Blue PACIFIC...



to PICCADILLY The Heart of London

IN 1871, within the two-room head office of the Confederation Life Association, the first board of directors held their weekly meetings and discussed their plans . . . and, ambitious, far-seeing men though they were, it is doubtful if one of them, in those early days, could have predicted the great future of the Association.

Yet since that time, sound business principles, stimulating leadership and a program of continual expansion have carried the good name Confederation Life into every corner of the country of its birth, as well as into distant lands.

TODAY the Confederation Life Association is established in Canada, Great Britain, Newfoundland, British West Indies, Cuba and Central America, as well as in New York State. And the careful forethought that preceded the Association's development during the past 60 years, will preface every expansion in the future.

Confederation Life

Head Office Association Toronto

TORONTO CITY & SUBURBAN DIVISION
129-133 Confederation Life Building, Toronto

TORONTO—YONGE & RICHMOND DIVISION
218-219 Confederation Life Building, Toronto

1871 Sixty Years' Security and Stability 1931